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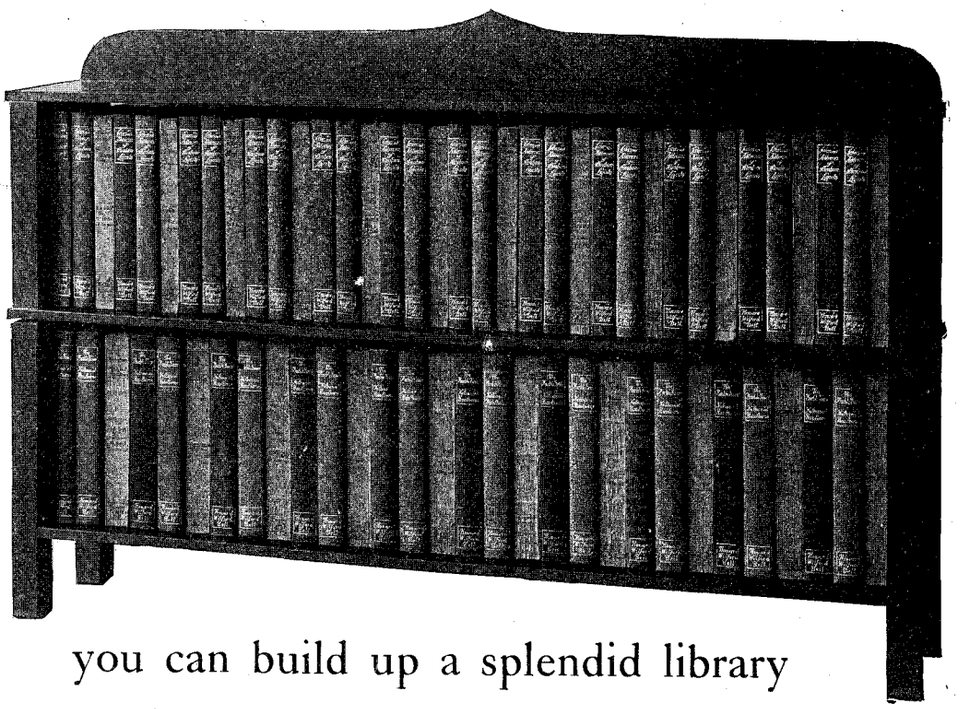

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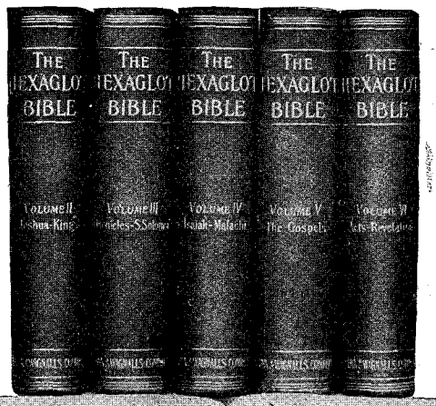

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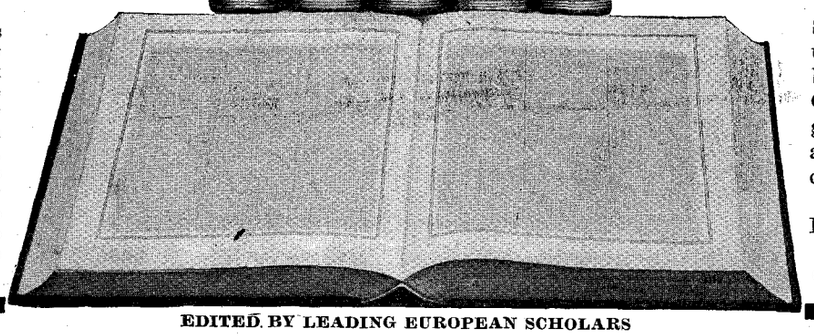

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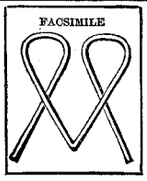

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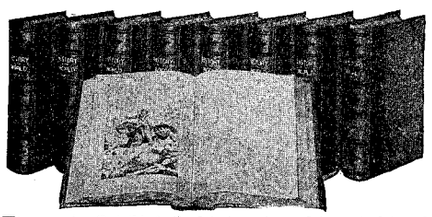

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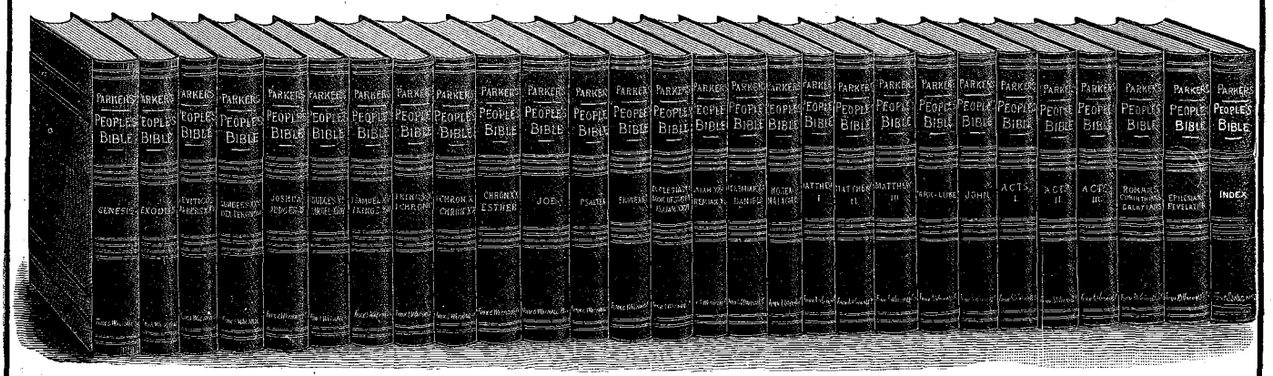

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN SYMPATHIES IN A RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

NOT a single newspaper in this country, so far as we have seen, favors anything but absolute neutrality by the United States in the dispute between Russia and Japan; but, at the same time, most of our press would like to see Japan win. Russia's "traditional friendship" with this country is ridiculed by many of our newspapers, her civilization and Government are condemned, and her trade policy in the Far East is criticized as a menace to our commerce there. Japan receives just the opposite treatment. Our papers recall with pride the fact that it was an American commodore, Perry, who opened Japan to civilization, and they look upon Japanese ascendency as the hope of Asia. With Japan paramount, it is believed that American trade and influence in Asia would enjoy a rapid growth; while with Russia paramount, it is believed that our merchants would find the "door" slammed in their faces.

It should be said at the same time, however, that American sympathy with the Japanese does not appear to be nearly so strong as the sympathy expressed for the Boers in their war with the British; and several papers do not hesitate to say that Japan deserves no more sympathy from us than Russia.

"If the case is correctly outlined" in the despatches, "the civilized world must sympathize with Japan," says the Indianapolis *News;* and the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* not only expresses the belief that Japan will win, but adds that "it is to be sincerely hoped that she will." "Most of the American people would rejoice at a victory by Japan," declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat;* and the New York *Mail and Express* says that "there is no sign of any other feeling here." A war between Japan and Russia, the Baltimore *American* thinks, "would be a struggle of the right against the wrong, with the right on the side of Japan. A Russian triumph would mean a defeat and a setback for those principles of government which are founded upon the rights of man." The New York *Journal of Commerce*, whose comment on the commercial situation in the Far East has long been notable for its anti-Russian tone, says similarly:

"Japan is not only fighting the battle of progress and civilization in placing herself athwart the path of Russian advance in Asia, but she is standing as the champion of commercial rights in whose maintenance no nation is so vitally interested as the United States. Nothing but culpable blindness to our own interests could explain anything approaching to Russian partizanship among the press and people of the United States in a war with Japan. Were Russian friendship for the United States in the past as genuine and persistent as it has been proved to be hollow and evanescent, there could be no justification for any stand on the part of this country in regard to the pending conflict in the Far East other than that which has been taken with much deliberation and a reasonable approach to unanimity."

Russia's "traditional friendship" for the United States is treated by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in the following merciless manner:

"Upon what grounds rests the contention that Russia has always been the firm, unselfish friend of the United States? Apparently not in history. The United States came into existence in 1776, but the name was identical with that of the United Colonies of the year before; so we may say that our existence dates from the outbreak of the War of the Revolution. Where was Russia then? Catherine II., then on the Russian throne, offered to furnish Great Britain an army of Cossacks to crush the American patriots. The attitude of Russia was, in other respects, distinctly unfriendly to us at a time when we most needed friends abroad. But it is claimed that all this was reversed during our Civil War, when Russia is believed by many to have sent a fleet to New York to head off a recognition of the Confederate States by England and France. That a Russian fleet of half a dozen wooden vessels did come to New York in 1863 is true. But it is not true that the danger of the recognition of the Confederacy was then acute. On the contrary, the time for it had passed. There is better reason to think that Russia was then apprehending a war with France and England, over a question as to the presence of Russian war-ships in the Black Sea, and sent those wooden vessels to America to lessen the risk of their destruction.

"What, then, is the real foundation for the myth that Russia was standing by the Washington Government during the domestic controversy of 1861–65? It seems to rest chiefly on statements made by Russian diplomats. Count Cassini has said that Russia 'out of pure friendship' offered the United States treasures of gold and a fleet of ships which were to be put at the disposition of our Government. The records of our State Department contain no line to show that any such offer was ever made. In 1863, when this offer is said to have been made, Russia had just borrowed $75,000,000 on bonds floated at 91¼, in a vain attempt to redeem her large circulation and fiat paper, so that the quantity of gold that she had to give away was not very considerable. The wooden ships which she might have offered to loan us, but did not, would have fared badly in any encounter with the navies of England and France.

"In 1898, when we went to war with Spain, we were supposed by many to need friends in Europe. It is true that this idea was more prevalent in Europe than it was in the United States, but it is also true that a European combination against us would have given trouble. At that time the semi-official journals of Russia insisted that the United States should submit her pretensions to a tribunal of the European Powers. They said we must do this as we could not withstand an attack from the navies of two or three European Powers combined. The Spanish Red Book is said to contain ample proof that Russia was the secret ally of Spain at that time.

"It seems, therefore, that the traditional friendship of Russia for the United States has little basis in fact. Russia has had an eye very wide open at all times to her own interests. When these can be subserved by acts of friendship toward us, we may expect her to be friendly; otherwise, we need impose upon ourselves no illusions. We desire peace with Russia, as we should desire it with

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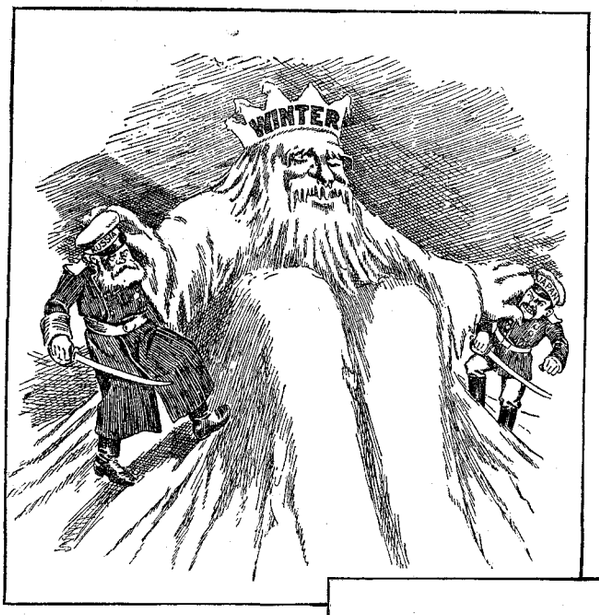


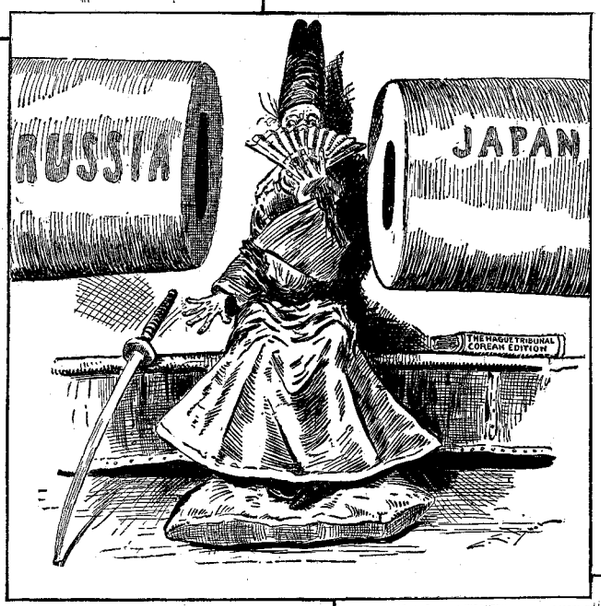
PERHAPS THIS OLD CHAP WILL TAKE A HAND.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

all nations, and there is no reason why we should endeavor to draw the chestnuts of others out of the fire. But we may safely look after our own interests in Manchuria or elsewhere without the risk of being convicted of ingratitude toward Russia."

Turning to the other side, the Detroit *News* does not blame Russia for occupying with troops a turbulent province like Manchuria, where it has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in improvements, and it believes that almost any other Power would do the same thing under the same circumstances. It says: "China appears to be the stake of a game of selfish interest, and if Russia does not put certain barriers against the encroachments of other nations, the other nations will begin to put up barriers against Russia. There is no moral question at issue." The Chicago *Evening Post* questions whether "Japan would be friendlier to the Western Powers as master of Korea than Russia," and adds:

"There are students of Far-Eastern politics who assert that Japan's ideal and motto is still what it was before her 'conversion,' Asia for the Asiatics—under Japanese hegemony. Even now leagues, it is said, are being formed in the Mikado's empire for the purpose of expelling the Western intruders and liberating the Orient from the yoke of the Occident. This is hardly compatible with the open-door principle for which Japan is supposed to stand in the present crisis. An ambitious Oriental Power can not look with indifference on the appropriation of the Far-Eastern 'spheres' by Western nations. Russia, after all, is a Western Power, with more than one window into Europe. Japan, who has shown contempt for other Orientals, and is not loved even by the Koreans, can never have real and profound sympathy with Western conceptions.

"Russia may be grasping and aggressive. She can afford to leave the whole of Korea to cooped-up Japan. But this does not warrant the assumption that she represents reaction while Japan is the champion of liberalism and progress in the present contest."



THE KING OF COREA AND HIS PROTECTORS.
Bush in the New York *World*.

PROPOSED FLORIDA SHIP CANAL.

SECOND only to the isthmian canal itself in importance to this country, the Jacksonville *Times-Union* argues, is the proposed ship canal across Florida. It would eliminate the long and hazardous voyage around the Florida capes and would be of vast potential benefit to the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida. The movement for this canal has been advanced considerably by Senator Taliaferro, of Florida, who has introduced into Congress a bill to appropriate $25,000 for a preliminary survey of a feasible route for a canal that would accommodate the largest ocean-going steamships. The canal, says *The Times-Union*, would "at one stroke enable the great West to lay its crops down at tidewater upon a basis that would do much to strengthen our hold upon the world markets." The same journal continues:

"It would annually save in insurance alone an immense amount, not only to ship-owners the world over, but to the insurance companies themselves. And, above all, it would so shorten the time between our Atlantic and Gulf ports as to give a lasting impetus to our foreign commerce.

"Senator Taliaferro has now taken the initial step and placed the matter before Congress. He proposes to follow it up with all his force and energy, and the entire South will turn to him in gratitude for his loyalty to its interests.

"The success of the proposition Senator Taliaferro has laid before the Senate means much for Florida, but it means more for the country at large. It means that the mouth of the Mississippi will be practically an Atlantic port. It means that the entire Mississippi valley will be given the benefit of a cheap water rate for the transportation of its products to the markets of the Old World,

A SLIGHT HITCH IN THE WAR PROGRAMME.
THE CZAR—"I would like a little loan of 300,000,000 rubles."
ROTHSCHILD—"Um, ah, yes. How is your credit in Kishineff?"
—*The New York American*.

LARGE AND SMALL KINGS IN CARTOON.

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UNCLE SAM—"If you are determined to finish me up, sail in; this suspense is something awful."

—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

DAME DEMOCRACY—"Can't I find an issue down here some place?"
UNCLE SAM—"What we want is a canal, madam, not a political issue."

—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

SKETCHES OF UNCLE SAM ON THE ISTHMUS.

and that the commercial and agricultural interests of the entire country will be so quickened as to promote the prosperity, not only of the Senator's own people and his own State, but of every State and every people in the Union."

The Atlanta *Constitution*, which began the agitation for this ship canal, says:

"Apart from the prime necessity to the South of the isthmian canal, we can think of no great public national work more to be desired by the Southern coast States than the building of this ship canal across Florida. It will mean savings of enormous value to our commerce, coastwise and ocean-going. These we have already fully exploited in these columns, but those cities that are seaports and have a direct stake in this matter should bestir themselves at once and see to it that Congress will lack no argument calculated to advance the enterprise until it is an accomplished fact."

PROSPECTS OF WAR WITH COLOMBIA.

THE possibility of war with Colombia is now being freely discussed in the Senate and in the newspapers, the discussion usually taking the form of assertions by each side that the other's policy will inevitably result in an armed conflict. "The critics of the Administration," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "have charged that it was seeking to provoke war with Colombia in order to have a war issue. Senator Gorman has openly made this accusation against the President. He has publicly declared that the events in Panama have been directed with a view to creating a war-cry for political purposes." The Administration advocates are declaring, in reply, that nothing is so likely to incite Colombia to attack us as the very policy of opposition to the President now being pursued by Senator Gorman and his followers. "Even to discuss the question," says Senator Lodge, is "calculated to bring on a conflict of arms." The Washington *Star* (Rep.) addresses these remarks to the opposition Senators:

"In this Panama business two things are reasonably certain. Colombia will not go to war with the United States unless encouraged to do so by the enemies of the canal within the United States. If the Colombians are led to believe that a hostile demonstration on their part will embarrass President Roosevelt here at home, it is not unlikely that they will make one. If they should so move, the President, by every consideration of his nature and official duty, will bring them up with a round turn. And in doing so he will have the country behind him. The death of a single man wearing the American uniform, brought about by the machinations of men, in or out of the United States Senate, playing a political game, would arouse this people to a pitch which would end the public career of everybody in the slightest degree responsible for it. The opposition, and not the President, is playing with fire at present."

The despatches from the isthmus are filled with war rumors. The New York *Herald's* Panama correspondent declares that "war with Colombia, or at least a brush with Colombian troops, is inevitable, in the opinion of those who will be called upon to direct the military and naval operations for the United States." He adds in a later despatch:

"News of General Reyes's abrupt departure from Washington before the ratification of the canal treaty has caused a sensation in navy circles.

"It is fully expected that the four thousand Colombian soldiers at Titumati will now move promptly on the isthmus, crossing Darien to the Pacific slope and attempting to make the greater part of the distance over trails and rivers found practicable by American scouting parties.

"Reliable information has been brought here that the Colombians have been bickering with the Indians to purchase enough canoes to carry a large body of men.

"The present plans are to place General Huertas, commander-in-chief of the Panama army, with its force of fifteen hundred isthmians, in the front. General Huertas visited the marine camp at Empire yesterday and inspected all the arrangements to repel the invaders. He expresses a positive belief in the ability of his men to defeat the Colombians under Generals Ortiz, Uribe-Uribe, and Bustamente without difficulty.

"Altho outnumbered, General Huertas is confident that he can prevent the Colombians from proceeding over the narrow trails covered with brush and other obstacles, that would make the progress of the invaders extremely slow.

"If General Huertas is beaten in the first position, diplomats declare that the United States will be placed in an embarrassing position. If the United States, say these diplomats, desires to act only according to the treaty of 1846 in keeping traffic clear along the line of the railroad across the isthmus, no action can be taken by the Americans unless the Colombians should advance to the neighborhood of the railroad where the marines are encamped.

"The marines hold the outlets of all the trails leading into the interior. If Colombia should stop and fortify a place on Panama territory along the road from Colombia, it is not yet known what the attitude of the United States forces will be."

A picturesque description of the Panama army is given by Mr.

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Merrill A. Teague, in a letter from Panama to the Worcester *Telegram*, from which we quote as follows:

"The army and navy of the Republic of Panama are institutions that belong to the modern comic-opera stage. They have inherent natural fighting qualities; but no manager, in his striving after the grotesque, ever produced on that mimic world which lies back of the footlights aggregations better calculated to excite the risibilities of those who come from the haunts of northern civilization and progress than are these, which are supposed to uphold by force of arms the dignity of this new nation.

"The army of Panama, with one small battalion stationed here, and separate companies distributed in other centers of population throughout the isthmus, is one of the most remarkable organizations with which any man ever came in contact. Its equal can be found nowhere, unless it is in some other Latin-American republic, and even among these countries it would be impossible to match all of its ludicrous details.

"Ask at the government building and they will tell you that they have 1,200 superior men in their army. Go investigating on you own account, and you will discover that this army consists of about 700 officers and men, the number of officers being out of all proportion to the number of men. Pursue your investigations a little farther, and you will be assured by those in authority that if necessary the Republic of Panama could put from 30,000 to 50,000 men in the field to resist an invasion or put down an insurrection. Apply yourself to an effort to gage this populace, and you will come squarely in contact with the fact that it would tax the resources of the republic to the utmost to arm and equip 1,500 men for active service, and that even this number would have to go into the field without uniform and with a most varied assortment of arms. The long and short of the matter is that the army of the republic is little more than a name. . . . . .

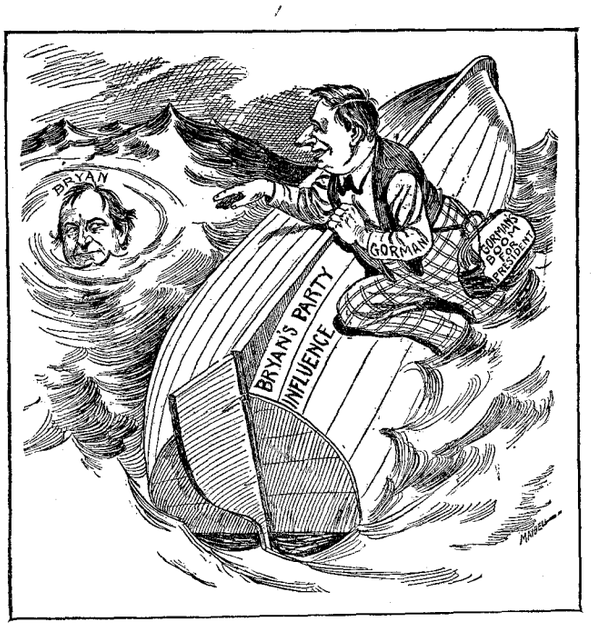
"It is not exaggerating fact in the least to say that in this army there are to be found a larger number of boys under fifteen years of age than there are persons over that age. A visit to the barracks of the Colombian battalion, or to the quartel, the new barracks opened under the republic, imparts the same impression as would a visit to a juvenile institute. Before General Huertas's offices at the barracks, when I called there the other day, a lad of ten years of age was standing sentry duty. The little fellow was barefooted, as is the rule in the ranks, and the only resemblance to a uniform in his apparel was a worn and soiled cap, about three sizes too large for him. About his waist was strapped a belt, the point of the bayonet scabbard clearing the ground by not more than two inches. As he brought his rifle, an obsolete Springfield, to the 'order,' and saluted, the crown of his cap was several inches lower than the second sight on the gun, while the bayonet towered far above his head.

"There are men, full-grown, well-developed, hardy isthmian products, to be found in this army, but in the main it is made up of boys of that age and size commonly found in the primary grades of the public schools in the States. These little fellows are, however, good fighters. The majority of them, among those now over twelve years of age, fought in the last revolution. They are esteemed by the officers, who claim that they can glide through the swamps and jungles, which alternate in making this an almost impassable country, with greater ease than can grown men, and there is no discounting the fact that they can and will fight. 'They don't know enough to run away,' said an officer when I questioned their worth as soldiers. 'They often have to stand against trees,' continued this officer, 'to keep the recoil of their guns from knocking them down; but when it comes to standing on the firing line, I would rather have them than men.'"

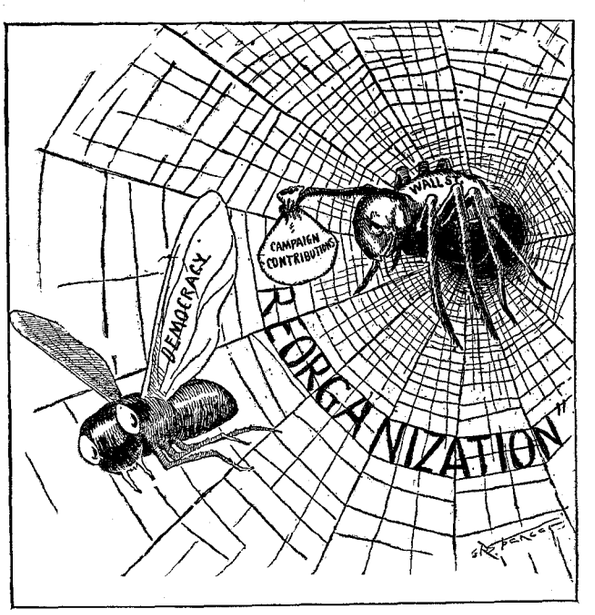
SENATOR SMOOT'S DEFENSE.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the anti-Smoot crusade has been the fact that the leading papers of the country have not joined in the hue and cry in a manner to be desired by the crusaders. While many petitions bringing charges against the Senator have been submitted to the Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges, most of the newspapers have believed the charges to be unsustained by evidence. The opponents of Senator Smoot charge that he is a polygamist, and that, as an apostle of the Mormon Church, he is bound by an oath that might conflict with his oath as a Senator. The Senator last week replied to these charges, attempting to place the burden of proof upon those who demand his expulsion. Many of the newspapers now doubt if any of the charges against the Senator can be proven. "It seems wholly improbable that the charge of polygamy, as made against Smoot, can be sustained," declares the Baltimore *American;* and the St. Louis *Chronicle* remarks that "the searching lime-light of inquiry and investigation turned upon him has failed to disclose a single rash or deplorable act in his whole life." "More such men as Smoot in the Senate," it goes on to say, "might infinitely elevate the moral and patriotic tone of that body."

In his defense the Utah Senator emphatically denies the charge that he is a polygamist. He avers that he has but one wife, who is



GORMAN—"Say, Bill, if you don't come up again, can I have the boat?"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.).



"'WON'T YOU COME INTO MY PARLOR?' SAID THE SPIDER TO THE FLY."
—Spencer in Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* (Dem.).

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY CARICATURED.

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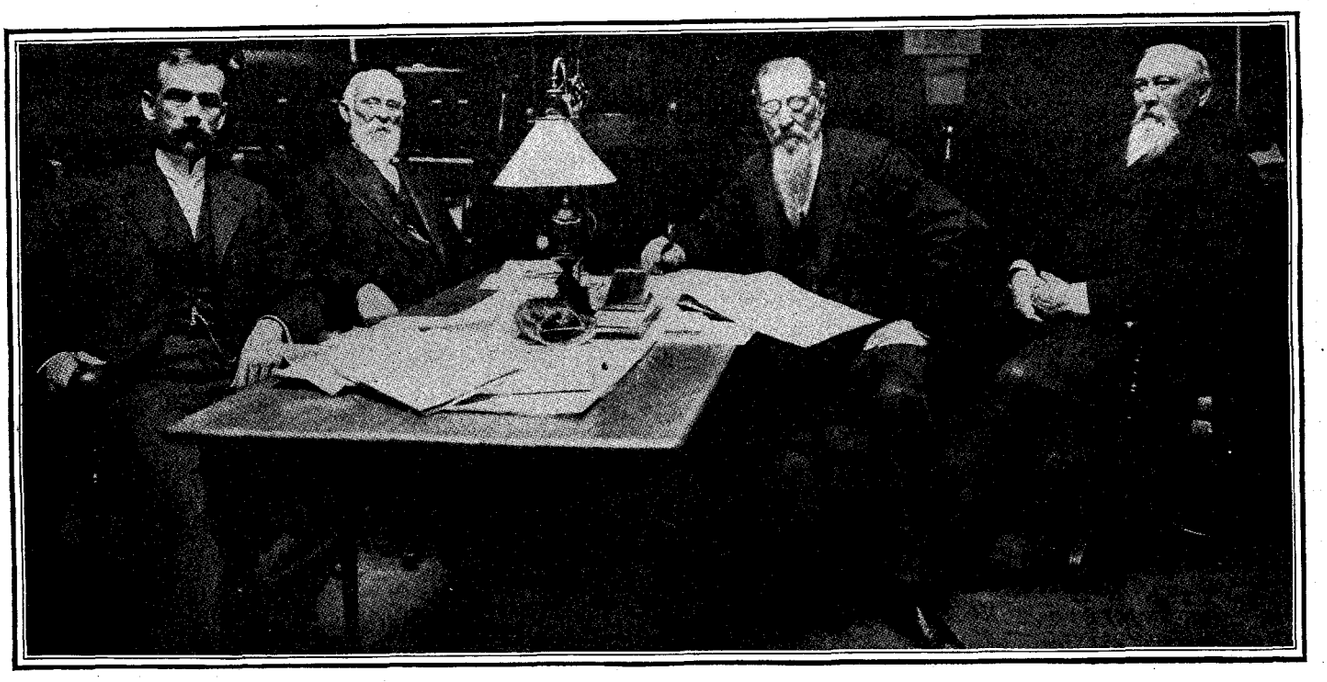

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LEADERS OF THE MORMON CHURCH IN THE PRIVATE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT SALT LAKE CITY.

From left to right: Reed Smoot, United States Senator; John R. Winder, first counselor to the president; President Joseph F. Smith; John Henry Smith, cousin of President Smith.

the mother of all his children. He leaves the question of his belief in polygamy open, however, only asserting that polygamy is not a tenet of his church, and is not practised by any considerable number of its members. Those who do practise it, according to the Senator, do so at their own risk of punishment under the laws. Mr. Smoot admits that he is a member of the Mormon Church, and says that he is one of the church's twelve apostles; but he denies that the church in any way contravenes the law. He declares that he "honors and respects and obeys all the laws of the State of Utah and of the United States, and has never been guilty of any offense against either." The Mormon Church, he avers, is a spiritual organization, and he challenges the Senate's right to discriminate on religious grounds against a man who may be elected to that body.

This defense, some believe, is likely to lead to an interesting investigation into the tenets and practises of the Mormon Church, and, further, may bring on a controversy over the relationship between church and state. The Washington *Post* says on these points:

"Senator Smoot must feel sure of his ground to invite such inquiry, and it will probably go far toward placing the Mormon Church in a better light in the eyes of the world if the investigation is held and Senator Smoot's position vindicated. It will certainly be a relief to the majority of the people of the country to have it definitely ascertained whether these stories reflecting upon the morality and the patriotism of the Mormon people have any foundation in fact. Senator Smoot declares that they have not, and invites, practically demands, vindication of his position by an official inquiry.

"Aside from the results that may follow an inquiry, in response to this challenge of Senator Smoot, into the tenets and practises of the Mormon Church, the anti-Smoot crusaders apparently have nothing to expect from the Senate's consideration of their charges. Up to this time no evidence has been produced, nor is there a claim that any can be produced, to show that Senator Smoot is a polygamist. The crusade has apparently been based entirely upon an appeal to sentiment, and has had no further effect than an unsuccessful effort to induce the Senate to be led into a controversy over the relationship between church and state."

The Salt Lake *Tribune* (Perry Heath's paper) takes issue with nearly all the points raised in Mr. Smoot's defense. We quote the following paragraphs from its editorial on the subject:

"The defense which Senator Smoot sets up to the allegations made as reasons why he should not be allowed to retain his seat in the United States Senate will make Utah people gasp. They are of a character in their denials such as a defendant sets up in a case in the courts, where, in order to allow himself complete liberty of action, he denies what he knows to be substantially true. . . . . .

"His treatment of the question as it is related to the practise of polygamy and the teachings of it is evidently disingenuous. It relies on special definitions rather than on fact. For instance, his idea of the practise of polygamy is the entering into of new polygamous marriages; whereas, the country will generally understand that when he says he or a community has abandoned the practise of polygamy, that the living with more than one woman in the marital relations has been abandoned. This, however, is technically unlawful cohabitation, and a man may cohabit with all the wives he had before Statehood, and still be said to have abandoned the practise of polygamy, merely because he takes no more wives. This sort of technical evasion will need but to be exposed in order to bring discredit upon most of Senator Smoot's answer.

"His presentation of the political phase of his candidacy and election is lamentably weak. The Thatcher case, in which the denial of the right of a high churchman to be a candidate for the office without the consent and counsel of the quorum was explicitly affirmed and enforced, is a stumbling-block that can not be got over. As *The Tribune* pointed out at the time, this irrevocably and indisputably makes any such candidate, when he enters the field, the church candidate; and that it is useless to oppose the church candidate was demonstrated, not only by the fact that when Apostle Smoot announced his candidacy for the Senate, there was not only no Republican candidate against him, but no Democratic candidate. His election was assured, no matter what turn politics might take, by the mere fact that he was known to be the candidate approved by his church quorum."

The Deseret *Evening News*, organ of the Mormon Church, says:

"The controversy now before the Senate should be confined to the question of the fitness of Reed Smoot to serve as a United States Senator. And the allegations of his enemies should be limited to that alone. The 'Mormon' Church is able to defend itself when brought before the bar of the world as a religious system; but it is not the province of the United States Senate to bring that church to trial, when investigating the election of a citizen of the United States and his qualifications under the Constitution and laws, and the rules of the Senate to occupy a seat therein. That is the only proper issue before the committee to whom this case is referred."

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DISFRANCHISEMENT IN MARYLAND.

THE movement for the limitation of the franchise in Maryland, admittedly aimed at the negroes, attracts special interest from the fact that Maryland is the most northern State to attempt to bar the blacks from the polls, and from the additional fact that the elimination of these voters may place Maryland firmly in the Democratic column next fall. Two years ago a law was passed providing for a peculiar ballot whose intricacies, some thought, the negroes would be unable to understand; but the Republican leaders established night-schools for teaching the blacks how to vote, and on election day, so some of the Maryland papers reported, the negroes handled the ballot more intelligently than some of the white people. Now it is proposed to pass some measure like those in the States farther south that will be more effectual. Mr. Gorman made the negro disfranchisement question the dominant issue in the Maryland campaign last fall, and received a decisive majority on it. The exact form of the measure and the method of adoption are yet to be decided upon.

Governor Warfield, in his inaugural address last week, indorsed the Democratic scheme for disfranchisement. The people, he said, "demand that the State shall be governed by those citizens who, because of their intelligence, their heredity, and their interest in the material welfare of the commonwealth, are best fitted to properly, patriotically, and wisely exercise the high duties of citizenship. . . . I believe that an amendment to the Constitution upon the lines which I have suggested, expressed in clear, definite, simple terms, should be submitted to the people of Maryland." "That the legislature will pass a bill providing for a constitutional amendment restricting the right of suffrage as now existing is a foregone conclusion," says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.); "but the question remains whether the terms of the proposed amendment will be 'clear, definite, simple,' and such as to cause the working of the law to be as nearly as possible automatic; or whether, on the other hand, they are to be such as to make the election machinery a stronghold of official trickery." The agitation for the disfranchisement of the colored voters began in ex-Governor Smith's administration and "will be continued," says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), "until that vote is reduced to a minimum in Maryland. With power to do as they choose, the Democratic lawmakers are not likely to stop until they have gone just as far as the statutes will permit them to go."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) believes that the Southern radicals intend to make the negro an issue in the national canvass this year. It continues:

"The Republicans deprecate this, for they want to keep sectionalism out of politics. But the Republicans will very cheerfully and promptly meet the disfranchisers on this line if they insist on their program of proscription. There is no possibility of gain for the Democrats in assailing the spirit of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. In doing this they hold the South, which they are certain to retain in any case, but they immediately destroy all chance which they had of making any headway in the rest of the country. Gorman and his fellow reactionaries are rendering it certain that a solid North will confront a solid South, exclusive of Delaware and West Virginia, in the campaign, and thus will give Roosevelt a longer lead in the electoral college than McKinley had in 1900."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) defends the idea of denying the negro suffrage, on the ground that it is a question of good government. To quote:

"The Democratic party is more deeply engaged in the plans for suffrage restriction than its opponent, because the negroes are most numerous in Democratic States, but otherwise there is little difference between them on this subject to-day. It is found that the white people of Massachusetts, for instance, are as much opposed to having their children educated side by side with negroes as the people of South Carolina are. The simple truth is that the negro vote is practically a purchasable commodity, and can not be made worthy of our institutions. Whatever the remote future may have in store for the colored man, it is plain that for the present age at least he is unequal to the duty of complete self-government. . . . There is nothing either in history or in existing conditions to justify the opinion that the negro can be brought up to the level of average white manhood. The old-time abolitionists thought otherwise, but their descendants have learned better.

"What the white people of the United States have to do is to solve the negro problem without reference to ancient controversies, and wholly unembarrassed by what their fathers and grandfathers thought on the subject. One part of the solution will be found in disfranchising the negro wherever he is numerous enough to menace civilization; for other parts of the problem, other solutions will doubtless be found as time and common sense progress together."

EFFECT OF THE PANAMA CANAL UPON RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

PROF. EMORY R. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, an authority upon questions of transportation, sketches in *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) the probable losses that will be suffered by the Pacific railroads when the Panama Canal comes into competition with them. The Northern lines, he thinks, may not suffer at all, but the Southwestern lines may go into temporary insolvency. And a railroad traffic-manager quoted by Professor Johnson believes that the Pacific Coast States, which are looking forward so eagerly to the completion of the canal, may find that their trade with Asia and the west coast of South America will be largely captured by the Gulf and Atlantic ports. Says Professor Johnson:

"The railway systems that will feel the competition of the new water route across the isthmus most severely are those whose lines connect the Mississippi valley with the Pacific coast. This competition may be expected to apply to nearly all kinds of traffic; the only articles wholly exempt will be the perishable fruits and those goods of high value sent by express and as fast freight. The more southerly Pacific lines will feel this competition more keenly than will those situated farther north. The Northern lines, moreover, will be able to meet the canal competition more readily than will those farther south, because the territory crossed by the Southern roads includes a wide belt of relatively unproductive country. The northern half of the Cordilleran highland is not only rich in mineral resources, but is also capable of raising considerable quantities of agricultural products. In some parts of this region irrigation is necessary, and in others not. The southern part of this great highland, however, is capable of but a limited development. The mineral resources are less extensive. Wherever agriculture is possible, it is dependent upon irrigation, and the irrigable areas are relatively limited. Thus, the Northern lines have a territory capable of producing a much larger amount of local traffic than can be secured by the Southern lines from the country across which they are located."

"A traffic official of high standing, formerly connected with the traffic department of the Southern Pacific," is quoted as giving the following rather blue view of the railroad outlook:

"The competition of the waterway with the railway lines will be very severe, but the railways will not permit their traffic to be taken away from them by the canal. The competition will necessitate a reduction in rates, such a reduction as may throw the transcontinental railways into insolvency and require the scaling down of capital. The railways will continue in business, however, after the owners of the property have suffered a great reduction in the value of their holdings.

"As far as the export trade across the Pacific is concerned, the canal would be an injury to the Pacific coast seaboard, because the export traffic very largely originates in the central and eastern part of the United States. The traffic would be carried directly to the Eastern and South American countries by way of the canal.

"The establishment of industries along the transcontinental railway lines as a result of the opening of the canal will be possible only to a small extent by any of the transcontinental railways south of the Northern Pacific. The Southern roads cross such a long stretch of arid country that general industries can not be developed

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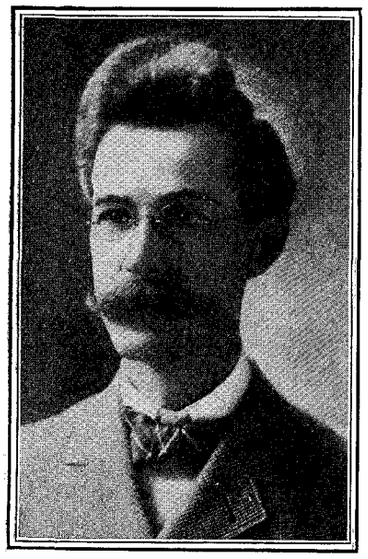
except relatively near the termini. California and the Pacific coast generally do not constitute a manufacturing section, nor will they become such."

Another traffic-manager of one of the three southerly Pacific lines is quoted by Professor Johnson as giving a more hopeful opinion. Some of the railroads may suffer, he thinks, and California may not gain anything by the canal; but it will be of great benefit to the country, as a whole, and those who suffer at first may be profited later. To quote:



PROF. EMORY R. JOHNSON,

Who thinks that the southern lines from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific will be hard hit by the Panama canal competition.

"The canal will compel a reduction in rail-rates to Pacific terminal points below charges that would otherwise prevail, and the adjustment of charges will probably result in the establishment of blanket or identical rates between Pacific ports and all points in the central and eastern parts of the United States. The effect of this will be to take from the cities in the central part of the United States the advantages which they have over the eastern cities for trade with the Pacific coast. The canal will not be of much help to California, because the trade in grain, which is and will always be the principal item of export, is going to be carried on less with Europe, and more and more with China and Japan, where the consumption of wheat is even now taking the place of rice. The surplus grain products of the Pacific coast will be milled and shipped to the Orient, and the canal will not be of benefit to this industry. The general effects of a canal upon the commerce and industry of the United States, as a whole, will be beneficial.

"The transportation business of this country is so organized that it touched at one point, the effect is felt everywhere. The opening of the canal will afford a new transportation agent of importance, and while it will compel an adjustment of business, a revision and in some cases a reduction of rates, the railroads will nevertheless find business to do, and the travel and traffic of this country and the business done at home and abroad will so increase as ultimately to make both the railways and the canal a necessity. The construction of the canal is inevitable; it is something which the American people have decided to be necessary for naval reasons, and for the purpose of securing the quickest and best transportation facilities for their domestic and foreign trade. The transcontinental railways may temporarily suffer from the reduction in rates, but the growth of the country will be such that twenty-five years from now the railways will have nothing to fear from the canal."

Professor Johnson, however, believes that the canal will bring prosperity to the Pacific slope. He says:

"It is asserted by one of the railway officials whose opinions are given above that the isthmian canal will injure the Pacific States by diverting from them the imports destined for points east of the Rocky Mountains. The present volume of these imports by way of the Pacific coast cities, however, is small, and will probably remain so. Without an isthmian canal, the goods brought in from foreign Pacific countries will be imported into the eastern half of the United States, as most of them now are, by way of New York and other Atlantic ports. The importations of teas, silks, mattings, and curios by way of our Pacific ports and the transcontinental railroads are increasing, it is true, and may be expected to grow in volume as the costs of railway transportation decline. After the canal route has been opened, the railways will be obliged to share this traffic with the steamers using the canal. Here again, however, it is probable that additional facilities for transportation will be accompanied by a larger demand for commodities and an increased traffic for the old routes as well as the new. If the isthmian canal produces any changes of importance, one effect will be to give greater prosperity to the western third of the United States, where the Pacific railroads must always perform the transportation service, to stimulate the growth of population there, and to increase the consumption of such articles as are imported from the Orient."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

BEFORE dropping carelessly into Korea Japan should be careful to find out all about the exits.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Washington *Post* says that "the Pacific Ocean is becoming a new theater of action." Is the new theater fire-proof?—*The Hartford Post.*

CHINA is still asking Russia when it is going to evacuate Manchuria. Strange China can't remember the date. It is the 8th of last October.—*The Indianapolis News.*

THE trouble with the Democrats is that no one knows their next nominee. The Republicans are in a worse plight, however, for every one knows who their nominee will be.—*The Birmingham News.*

IF the neighboring and sister republic of Colombia were wise she would save the money she is thinking of putting into a war with the United States and invest it in Panama bonds.—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

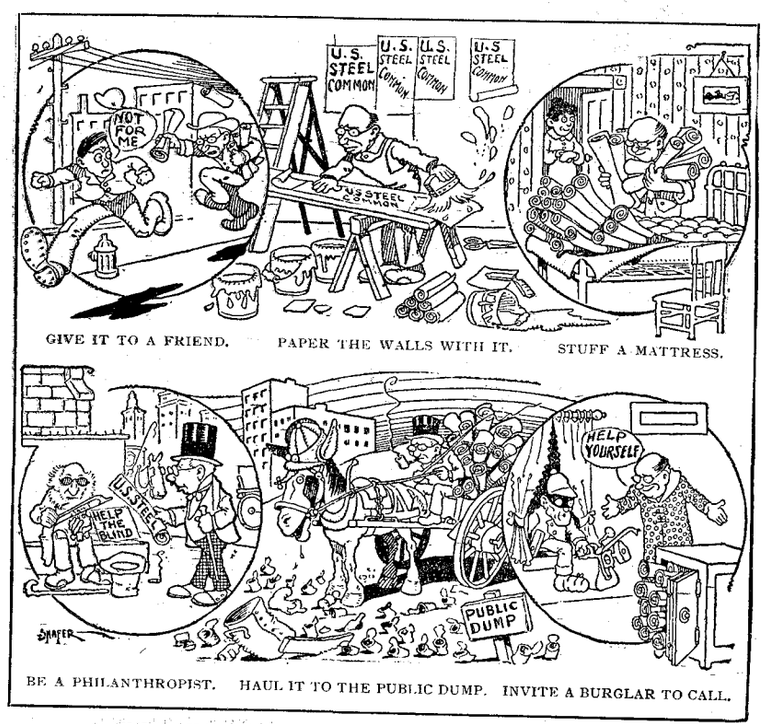
ALFRED AUSTIN'S poetical contribution to the literature of the New Year is entitled "Moving Onward." Any tendency in this direction on the part of Mr. Austin will be gratefully appreciated.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. MASON'S scheme for reforming English orthography provides that the sound of "sh" shall be replaced by the dollar mark. The sound of "sh" is associated with a good many dollars now.—*The Washington Times.*

"ARE you aware that you are being criticized for using money in politics?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "If you use money they criticize you, and if you don't they forget all about you."—*The Washington Star.*

DAVID KAPHOKOHOAKIMOKEWEONAH has been appointed postmaster at Koekia, Hawaiian Islands. This is but another illustration of the Administration's preference for men of letters in official positions.—*The Washington Post.*

JAPAN will not purchase any American canned meats in case she goes to war with Russia, the announcement being made that the Japanese army will subsist on rice and dried fish. This being the case, we cry out on behalf of progress and humanity to have the war stopped.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*



WHAT YOU MIGHT DO WITH YOUR STEEL COMMON.

—Shafer in the Milwaukee *Journal.*

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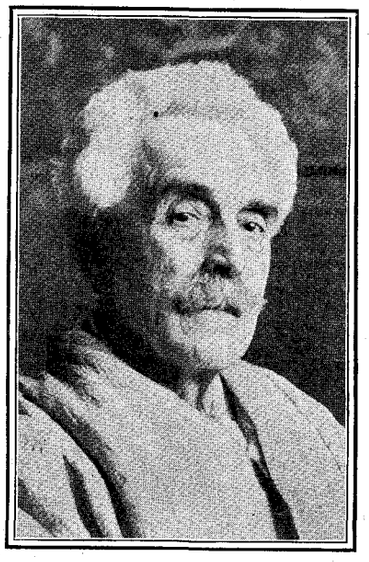
LETTERS AND ART.

A GREAT FRENCH ARTIST.

JEAN LÉON GÉRÔME, who died in Paris on January 10 at the age of eighty years, is generally described as a painter who commanded marvelous technic and draftsmanship, but who failed in some of the subtler expressions of his art. He was "a great artist," says the Boston *Transcript*, "by virtue of his creative imagination, through which he was able to make the past live in the minds of modern men. He was not a great painter, for in order to be that a man must be capable of expressing himself in terms of color, and color was his weak point." The New York *Evening Post* says:

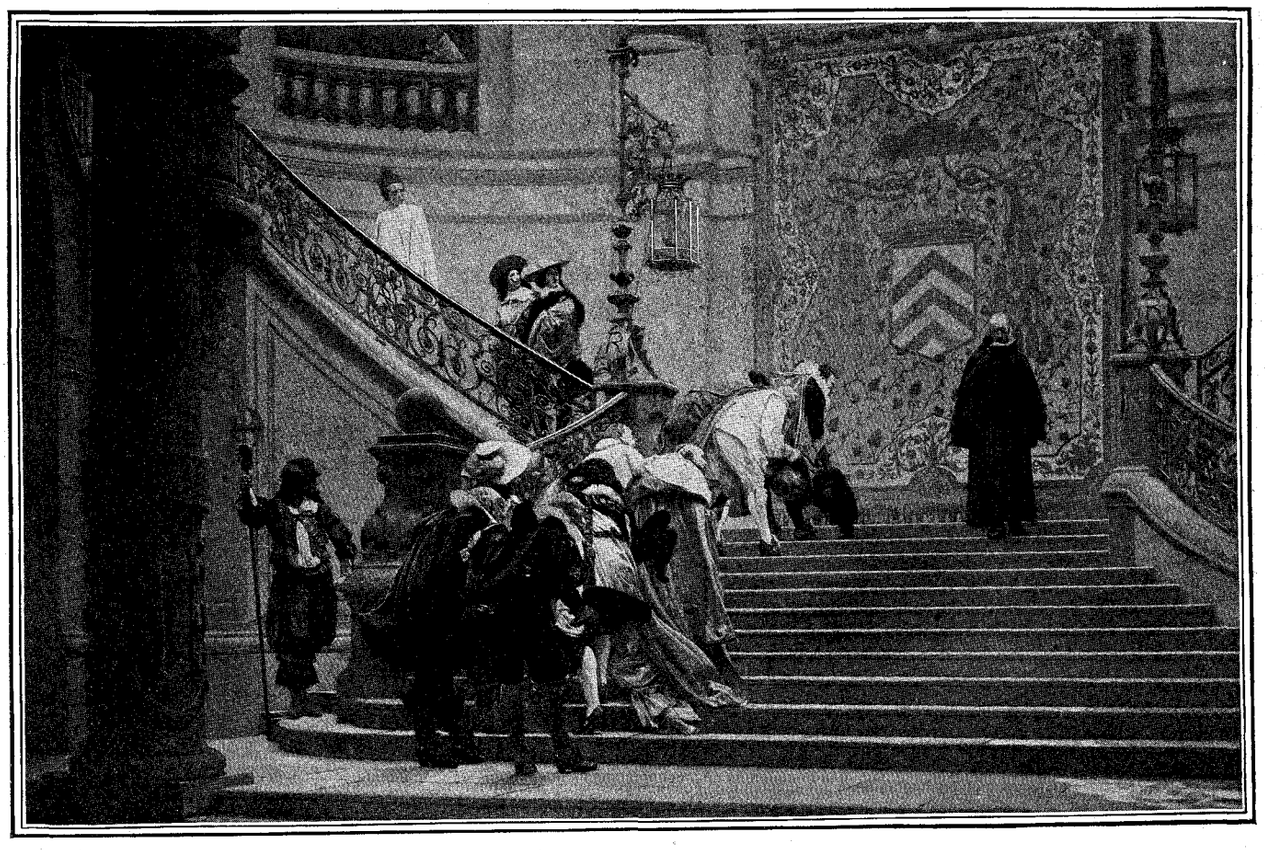


JEAN LÉON GÉRÔME,
The last of the French Academicians.

"Gérôme was a singular instance of tenacious holding to preconceived ideals. As a lad he accepted the formulas of the academic schools, and he painted sixty years without adding a new esthetic idea to his repertory, or gaining an original impression from the observation of nature. There have been few more singular instances of a great talent, the outlook of which was absolutely bounded by its own achievement. This is not to say that Gérôme does not fill a considerable place in the art of the nineteenth century. Théophile Gautier, the Romanticist, admitted freely the merits of the 'Cock Fight'—Gérôme's first exhibited picture. It might also have been his last, for in the years from 1847 to the present day Gérôme remained true to his ideal of academic perfection. The peculiar beauties of sun and light and air he either never saw or rejected as unworthy of imitation. The especial charm of a free brush and a surface every particle of which should have some grace of color and manipulation was unknown to him. Like Ingres, he believed that the real difficulty of art lay in drawing, and that the picture was virtually finished when once it was bounded with lines as hard as the contours of a bronze. But he followed this sculpturesque ideal of painting with absolute probity, and his work, if it lacks the finer and more evanescent qualities, is, on its own lines, a model of painstaking handicraft—nay, at its best has a somber and penetrating quality all its own. There was no principle of progress in him. A young painter suspicious of the more facile impressionism and of the tricks of the broad stroke might well study Ingres, hardly Gérôme. But Gérôme's great success, through a dozen revolutions of taste, is a tribute to his own power of concentration, and to the readiness of Paris to recognize a genuine talent, even when a narrow one."

With all his defects, declares the Springfield *Republican*, "there are few names of larger moment in French art than his." The same paper says further:

"He was a master and exemplar of the brilliant technic of Parisian art, even from the time of Paul Delaroche, with whom he studied personally, and under his direction at the Beaux Arts. He accompanied Delaroche in a tour of Italy, and was for three years under his immediate influence. He had a more restricted view of things than Delaroche, and to his work then and afterward belong the attributes of cleverness, rare skill, a certain brilliancy, and a genius for composition. His style is hard, cold, and splendid. Gérôme was an intellectual painter, and when he exercised his powers on subjects which required emotion—not to speak of consecration and devotion—he fell notably short. But his superb mastery of the mechanics of painting, together with his constant study of the literature as well as the art of the ages, enabled him to produce very striking and often most impressive works.



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GÉRÔME'S "L'EMINENCE GRISE" (HIS GRAY EMINENCE).
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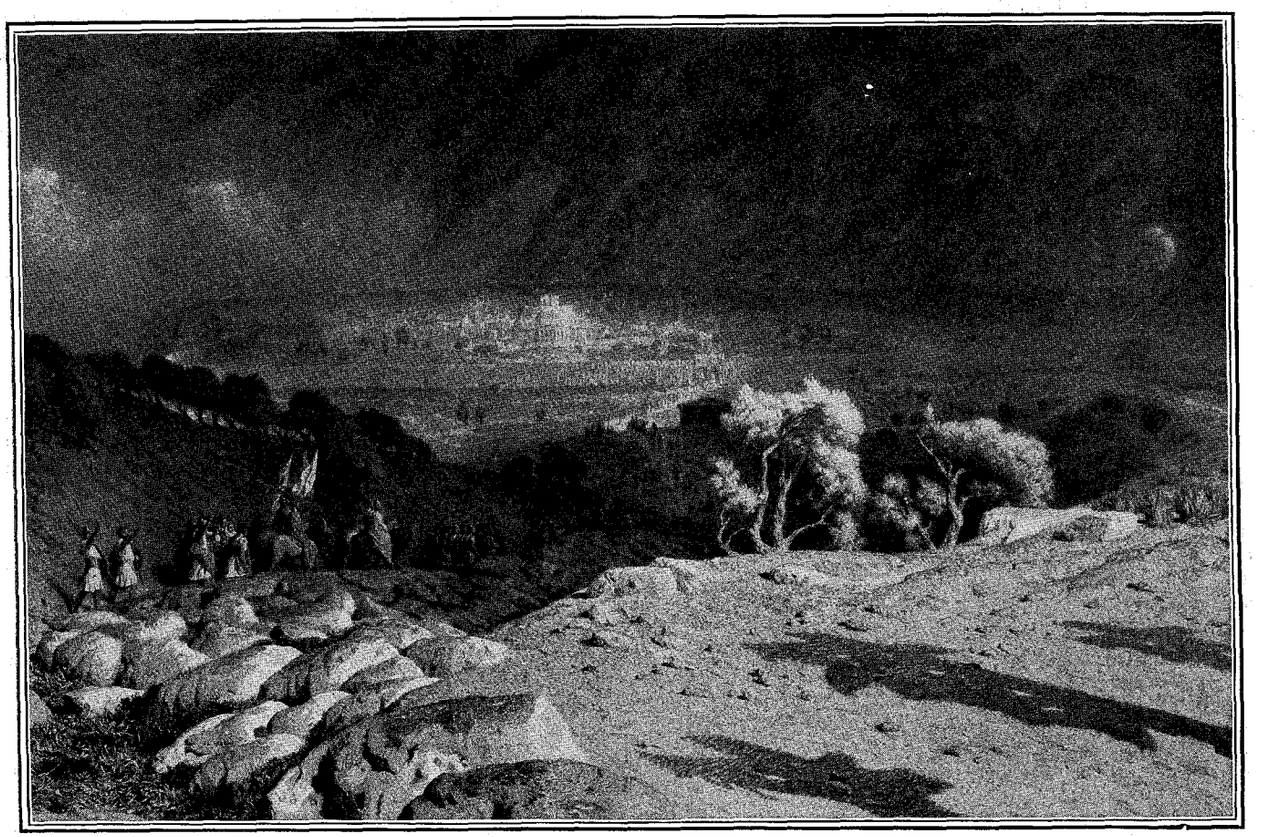

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"GOLGOTHA,"

One of Gérôme's masterpieces.

One of his most powerful paintings was that of the Crucifixion ["Golgotha"], in which he did not present the scene on Calvary, but the shadows of the crosses cast athwart a stormy sky, while the throng — Roman soldiery and Jewish populace alike — are seen returning to Jerusalem. Here his intellectual imagination beheld the somber shadow of doom and cast it over the hills and valleys in tremendous power. It is the antithesis of the hideous realism of Verestchagin's picture of 'Crucifixion in Judea,' where the bloody sacrifice excluded the idea of the spiritual drama. This is Gérôme's greatest work, and yet it was never appreciated at its value. Much better known is his 'Phryne Before the Tribunal,' where the courtesan unveils her beauty to the judges to defend herself from the charge of sorcery. Gérôme, as sculptor, made a statue of his 'Phryne.' . . . He was well grounded in anatomy, and nothing of his work was superficial. He was not a spiritual artist, but in such pictures as the Crucifixion, and 'The Virgin, the Infant Jesus, and Saint John,' he presented a close approach to such an attitude.

"Among Gérôme's notable pictures were 'Anacreon, Bacchus, and Eros,' 'The Age of Augustus and the Birth of Jesus'—a large historical canvas; 'Socrates Seeks Alcibiades at the Home of Aspasia,' 'Rembrandt Making an Etching,' 'Louis XIV. and Molière,' 'Cleopatra and Cæsar,' and 'L'Eminence Grise.' This last named is one of the best known of Gérôme's historical pictures. It represents a pale-faced, meager figure, robed in gray, descending the steps of a palace, while the courtiers ranged on either side bow low as he passes. This figure is Friar Joseph, Richelieu's confidant, who was known as 'The Gray Cardinal,' Richelieu being the red cardinal, of course. Bulwer, in his drama of 'Richelieu,' saw fit to make Joseph a comic figure, but the picture of Gérôme is more true. At the time he was superstitiously regarded by the people as the 'familiar,' in a magical way, of the great ruler of France. This painting again showed Gérôme's intellectual quality. The record of Gérôme's paintings is a long one, for he began in 1847 to exhibit, and for all the years since he has been recognized as a master. His diversions in sculpture have been later, but there has seldom been a year since in his growing age when he has not commanded interest. It need not be said that Gérôme continued to exercise a serious and important influence on art even to the end; for he never ceased work to the very edge of life. He was an extraordinary example of unbroken power and constant expression."

M. Gérôme was a conspicuous figure in Paris society—tall and slim, with snowy hair and mustache. He was noted for his sparkling wit, and retained his youthful gaiety and activity until the end. Among his last productions were allegorical figures representing Labor, which he executed to the order of Charles M. Schwab.

SUCCESSFUL NEW FRENCH PLAYS.

UNUSUAL variety and range have marked the productions of the present theatrical season in Paris. Not half over, it has added no fewer than five plays to the standard repertory, plays that all the leading critics describe as remarkable and striking. Minor successes have been quite numerous, but they have been overshadowed by the works of such eminent dramatists as Brieux, Hervieu, Donnay, and Sardou.

The first-named is known in France as the thesis-drama maker. His plays not only present problems, but pointedly draw social and moral lessons. Paul Hervieu is also a writer of social dramas, but he is considered to be less didactic and more artistic, if equally intent on influencing thought and conduct. Donnay, who is called the most Parisian of the Parisians, and has avoided "burning topics," has surprised his admirers by making nationalism, race-struggles, and the Semitic question the background of his new play, called "The Return from Jerusalem." The production of this piece (by a manager of Jewish descent) created a great sensation in the press, though Donnay, in a *Figaro* interview, declared that he had not intended to stir up feeling or to fan prejudice. He resented the charge of anti-Semitism, pointing out that many of the sentiments he had put in the mouth of the Jewish characters had been ignored or misinterpreted by the commentators.

The plot of "The Return from Jerusalem," as condensed in the *Figaro*, is as follows:

Michel Aubier, who is married to a charming woman, Suzanne,

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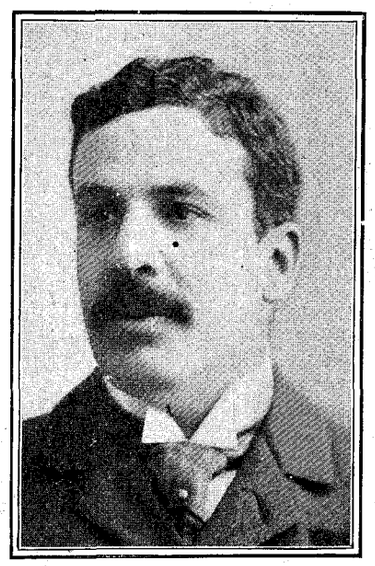
is in love with a Jewess, Judith, who, in a moment of ambition, had married a Roman Catholic count, M. de Chouzé, and had renounced her religion. She was, however, a true Jewess at heart, and keenly regretted not having spent her honeymoon at Jerusalem. Nevertheless, she reciprocates Aubier's affection, and some love letters have passed between them. After one of her visits to the Aubiers, Suzanne finds a package of these letters, and suspects more than has actually occurred. She charges her husband with breach of his marriage vows, and cries out in indignation, "Go, join your Jewess!"

Michel does join Judith, who in the mean time has divorced herself. They go to Jerusalem, but each with different feelings. Judith is strengthened in her racial and religious sentiments by this pilgrimage, but her Roman Catholic lover is completely out of sympathy with her. On their return to Paris, Judith surrounds herself with her coreligionists, and the house becomes a battle-ground of ideas. Judith becomes more and more partizan, and Michel, intellectually and morally, finds himself estranged from her.

He begins to regret his separation from Suzanne, who, like Judith, secures a divorce, and just as he is on the point of returning to her she marries another. The two children of his legal union he consents, after a struggle, to give up to Suzanne. Matters go from bad to worse in his relation with Judith, and at last she tells him that they had better part, as she no longer loves him, and is resolved to devote herself to the amelioration of the conditions of her oppressed and maltreated race.



MAURICE DONNAY,

A French dramatist who has surprised his friends by making the Semitic question the basis of his new play.

Emmanuel Arène, the dramatic critic of the *Figaro*, and the co-author of one of the best plays of the season, "L'Adversaire" (The Adversary), finds much action, strength, truth, and literary merit in the play. He says, however, that the racial question is essentially foreign to the stage. He writes:

"The adventure might happen to a man who loved two Catholic women, or two Jewesses. The race conflict was evidently introduced to furnish a thesis, and I, for one, would enter no objection had not M. Donnay laid too much stress on this aspect of his work, and had he not, moreover, badly chosen his characters for such a purpose. I should have thought it natural enough, if Michel had been made to carry on his discussions of the racial issue with the Jewish visitors of his house. I should also have understood him had Donnay arranged a scene between the two women for the purpose of demonstrating the incompatibility of temper, the absolute antipathy, which he supposes to exist between the two races. Again, I should have understood, had he, amid the battle of passions, and even of hatreds, shown us a good and honest exponent of humanity and serene philosophy, and allowed him to address to both sides words of reason, toleration, and justice, and to teach them the beautiful evangel of solidarity and fraternity. Such a personage would have had the whole public with him.

"But this incessant and rather wearisome duel between the man and the woman, who, almost from the first talk to us, not about their love, but about their traditions, prejudices, conflicting convictions, seems quite excessive even for a thesis-play."

The more frankly didactic play of Brieux, "Maternité," praised for its righteous wrath, is declared to be too crudely realistic. It is a violent attack on society's treatment of girl-mothers. The heroine is a respectable member of a family whose head, a provincial dignitary, teaches the gospel of fecundity. She is seduced, and the usual result follows. Everybody abandons her, and she dies after an attempt at abortion. One of the acts represents a trial of several wretched outcasts accused of infanticide. The object of the playwright is to indict society for making maternity outside of marriage a crime. The play was given at Antoine's Theater, the home of realism and problem-dramas, and proved a great popular success. Catulle Mendès writes (in *Le Journal*):

"Alas! how terrible these things are, and how true! They are expressed without beauty (Victor Hugo expressed them sublimely); but they are so poignant that for the moment you do not think about literature. You are overwhelmed by intense anguish between the generous appeals of the defense and the cynical sneers of the prosecution, and before the impassiveness of the judges, who are forced to interrupt the trial—a symbol of the impotence of justice under existing laws and conditions. The problem of maternity abandoned or maternity in destitution is, indeed, insoluble, as M. Brieux makes it appear by his final scene."

"L'Adversaire," the play of Arène and Alfred Capus, is a serious study of feminine ambition. The wife of a brilliant man who, fond of books and nature and privacy, has abandoned a successful career at the bar, vainly seeks to persuade him to strive for honor and success. Disappointed at her failure, she glides into illicit relation with her husband's friend, another lawyer, who makes a reputation in a suit her husband had declined. She soon repents and avows her guilt. The husband, enraged and wounded, thinks of fighting his faithless friend. His philosophical mind, however, regrets this brutal, conventional *dénoûment*, and he merely leaves his wife, sadly but with the feeling that a violation of the moral law exacts its penalty.

Paul Hervieu's play, "La Dédale" (The Labyrinth), is an original variation on the old theme. It deals with the sin of adultery, but the offense is committed by a divorced couple. A wife leaves her husband for infidelity and marries another. The sickness of their child brings them together, and they find that they still love each other. The fatal step is taken, but the woman repents and condemns herself to a life of solitude. She can not live with her husband, and refuses to return to the ex-husband she really loves. The two men meet, fight, and are hurled into a precipice during the encounter. The ending is described as too melodramatic for Brieux, but the play, as a whole, is praised for elevation of tone, dignity, and high purpose.

Very different from all of these is Sardou's "La Sorcière" (The Sorceress), produced by Sarah Bernhardt at her own theater. Of this a separate account is required.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE SERIAL STORY "ON ITS LAST LEGS"?

THIS question is discussed by a staff-writer on *Harper's Weekly*, who feels compelled to admit that there has been a "shrinkage" in the popularity of serial fiction, but thinks that its end is not yet. "It is on its last legs with the old, the sad, the sated, with the overtheatered, overdined, overworked, overexcited inhabitants of the city," he says; "but with the country and the village dweller, with the young and curious, with the lover and his loved, with the young married pair beside the evening-lamp, or the well-grown family around it . . . the serial story is a messenger of joy whose myriad feet are still beautiful upon the mountains." He continues:

"It is true that the serializing of stories is not so apparently common as it once was. There was a time when, in default of magazines to be serialized in, novels were frankly issued in monthly parts, like 'David Copperfield,' and others whose names will not so readily lend themselves to making out our case; but that is no longer done. Now that there are magazines to spare, there are still not enough for the serialization of all the novels, for these have increased far beyond anything but the population, and vast numbers of them must be issued in book-form, or not at all. Still, tho there is no return to the fashion of issuing novels in numbers, there is really no falling-off of the magazine serials. Which of the

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magazines which express or direct the public taste is presently without its serial, good, bad, or indifferent?"

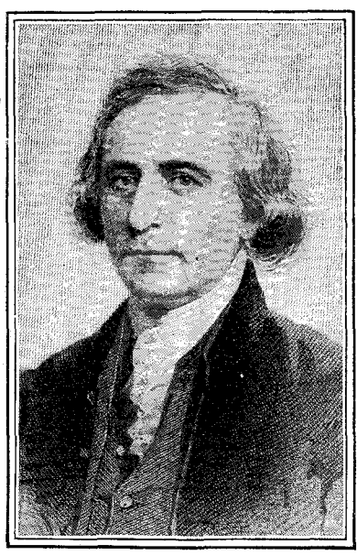
The Washington *Post*, takes an opposite view. Recalling the days when Bonner's *New York Ledger*, *The New York Weekly*, *The Family Story Paper*, and weekly publications of all kinds were "not complete without a thrilling serial story, running sometimes through publications for a year or more," *The Post* goes on to say:

"Most of us can remember how we pondered over the possibilities and probabilities of what the next instalment would do to the hero who had been captured by Indians, bound to a tree and combustible material piled all around him, and then came the line 'To be continued in our next issue.' Some of the story papers frequently had a half-dozen serials running at the same time, and thus furnished an unlimited field for speculation among their readers. That day has passed.

"To-day the omnivorous reader patronizes the book-counter, where there is no limit to the variety of publications offered for his inspection, and at prices which do not tax the purse. Magazines are devoting more and more attention to the short story, complete in each number, and there is always something akin to apology in the presentation of a serial. The reader who desires to read a serial story is very apt to lay his magazine aside and keep the numbers until the serial is completed, and then read the story at one fell swoop. In this day of much reading and many books it is too much to expect of a reader that he will attempt to carry the plot and characters of a serial story from one month to another for the better part of a year. The United States, according to statistics, is the greatest magazine and periodical-reading country in the world. We have passed the point where our light reading is confined to one or two serial stories. We want a complete story, and we dispose of it as we do a theatrical performance, at one sitting, and want a new one the next night. The once popular form of reading, the serial story, is clearly on its last legs, and wise publishers are recognizing the fact."

AMERICA'S FIRST POET.

THE publication of three volumes of the poetry of Philip Freneau, edited by Prof. Fred Lewis Pattee, of the Pennsylvania State College, has brought into new prominence an important figure in the literary history of this country. Freneau is known as the "Laureate of the Revolution." Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman has declared (in his Introduction to the Anthology of American Verse) that Freneau's earlier lyrics and nature-odes furnished "the first essential poetic spirit" in national letters, and that Freneau, at his best, was "a true poet, one of nature's lyrists, who had the temperament of a Landor, and was much what the Warwick classicist might have been if bred, afar from Oxford, to the life of a pioneer and revolutionist, spending his vital surplusage in action, bellicose journalism, and New-World verse."



PHILIP FRENEAU,
Who imparted to American literature its "first essential poetic spirit."

The story of Freneau's romantic and adventurous career is told by Mrs. Annie Russell Marble in the pages of *The New England Magazine* (December). She writes:

"Philip Freneau was born on Frankfort Street [New York], January 2, 1752. The same year his father bought a thousand acres of land in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and built there a large mansion, with wide halls and projecting wings, to which he gave the name of Mont Pleasant, in memory of the grand estate once owned by the family in France. When Philip was two years old, the home was transferred to this picturesque New Jersey farm. . . . At college Philip was classmate of Madison, Aaron Burr, Aaron Ogden, and Hugh Henry Brackenridge. While a mere boy he aspired, like many an embryo poet, to write epics and heroics. Unfortunately, many of these early bombastic efforts were preserved and included with his meritorious, mature poetry. Prominence is given, for instance, to 'The Poetical History of the Prophet Jonah,' written when Freneau was only fourteen. Two years later he essayed 'The Pyramids of Egypt,' a dramatic dialogue between 'a Traveler, a Genius, and Time.' After these themes of 'sublime audacity,' he wrote, in collaboration with Brackenridge, the poem which opens his volume of Revolutionary verse, 'The Rising Glory of America.' This oration in meter furnished the 'Commencement parts' assigned to these young collegians at their graduation in 1771."

During the first year of active war Freneau went on a voyage to the West Indies, visiting Santa Cruz, Jamaica, and other points. Of the literary fruition of this trip Mrs. Marble writes:

"Occasional strains in worship of liberty show remembrance of his struggling country, but gradually, under the influence of sunny, tropical skies, his poetic tenderness broke through the temporary armor of satire, and he wrote the sensuous 'Beauties of Santa Cruz' and the mystic 'House of Night.' In the pictorial stanzas descriptive of Southern nature none surpass these in melody:

> Among the shades of yonder whispering grove,
> The green palmettos mingle, tall and fair,
> That ever murmur and forever move,
> Fanning with wavy bough the ambient air.

"'The House of Night' is a strange, haunting vision with suggestions of Coleridge and Poe. Professor Richardson, who is chary of undue praise for early writers, says of this poem: 'To those who enjoy a literary "find" and like to read and praise a bit of bizarre genius unknown to the multitude I confidently commend "The House of Night." It is not great and not always smooth; but its lofty plot is strongly worded in sometimes stately verse.' Lacking the delicate mysticism of 'Christabel' or 'Ulalume,' there are passages of haunting thrill, like this vision of the death of Death at the witching midnight hour:

> Dark was the sky, and not one friendly star
> Shone from the zenith, or horizon clear;
> Mist sate upon the plains, and darkness rode
> In her dark chariot with her ebon spear.
> And from the wilds, the late resounding note
> Issued, of the loquacious whippoorwill;
> Hoarse, howling dogs, and nightly roving wolves
> Clamored from far-off cliffs, invisible.

"Certain love-sonnets suggest a fond Amanda to whom the poet paid homage in his wanderings—possibly the comely daughter of his host in the Bermudas. This experience, however, paled before his exciting adventure in 1780 when his ship, the *Aurora*, sailing out of Delaware Bay, was pursued and captured by the British *Iris*. The account of this capture and his subsequent sufferings upon the prison-ships were told in vivid, intense verse by Freneau, and, to the end of his life, his imagination was stirred to anger by memory of the weeks aboard the *Hunter* and the *Scorpion*."

As evidence of the versatility of Freneau and of his historical importance, Mrs. Marble recalls the stanzas "To the Memory of the Brave Americans who fell in the Action of September 8, 1781":

"A poet's regret for war is voiced in the victory-ode:

> Alas! that e'er the gods decreed
> That brother should by brother bleed,
> And pour'd such madness in the mind.

"The elegy, better known to modern readers as 'The Battle of Eutaw Springs,' has the stanza, noble in thought and words:

> Stranger, their humble graves adorn;
> You, too, may fall and ask a tear:
> 'Tis not the beauty of the morn
> That proves the evening shall be clear.

"This was the poem praised by Scott, 'as fine a thing as there is of the kind in the language.' In view of this confession, the line in 'Marmion,' almost identical with Freneau's,

> They took the spear—but left the shield,

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has been accounted by some critics as plagiarism on Scott's part, but to other minds it would seem only a case of literary coincidence, possibly due to Freneau's suggestion. . . . . .

"Among the many elegies on Washington, none was more stately and sympathetic than Freneau's 'Stanzas to the Memory of General Washington, December 14, 1799.' Resenting the tone of extravagant eulogy then rife, he summarized the traits of the master-general:

> He was no god, ye flattering knaves,
> He owned no world, he ruled no waves;
> But,—and exalt it if you can,—
> He was the upright, *honest man.*
>
> This was his glory, this outshone
> Those attributes you dote upon;
> On this strong ground he took his stand,
> Such virtue saved a sinking land."

Freneau's life and writings, concludes Mrs. Marble, have "suffered too long the neglect which is often a reproach to our patriotism." Undue exaltation for this pioneer poet need not be claimed, but "a fitting knowledge of his life and service, proclaimed in the revival of interest in his name, is only the payment of a long-standing debt of honor."

AS TO READING IN BED.

A RECENT remark of Lord Rosebery's, to the effect that "persons afflicted with insomnia should read Cockburn of Ormiston's letters to his gardener," has stirred up quite a lively discussion, on both sides of the Atlantic, in regard to the habit of reading in bed. It has been suggested that this subject possesses more than a merely quizzical importance, in view of the fact that the increasing pressure of modern life leaves some of us only the bed-time hour for uninterrupted reading of any sort. However that may be, the extent of the discussion would seem to indicate that an increasing number of people are prone to the habit mentioned.

The London *Daily Mail* has gone to the trouble of collecting medical evidence on the subject. One doctor declares that "reading in bed is a disease; the habit is as bad as taking drugs." "Do not read in bed if you wish to preserve your eyes," is the counsel of a second. The New York *Medical Record* says:

"The young should be prohibited from indulging in the practise, for, putting on one side the probable strain to the eyesight, there is always the fear that the habit when formed will be abused, and that the hours which should be passed in recuperating the forces of the mind and body will be spent in wasting these powers. It is never wise to burn the candle at both ends. In certain cases reading in bed is harmless, in some instances it tends to do good; but, on the whole, the practise is not one to be advised."

Commenting on such "wise words" as these, the London *Spectator* says:

"They are no wiser than such counsel as might be contained in a recommendation not to write while running, or not to sharpen a penknife while racing upstairs. To do either thing in a certain way may be foolish or dangerous, and to read in bed in a certain way may be foolish and dangerous also. To get a bad light thrown on a book, to hold the book in an uncomfortable position, and to place the candle by which you read near anything inflammable,—that is all, no doubt, foolish and dangerous. But with an electric light, or even a properly protected candle or a gas-jet comfortably placed for immediate extinguishing, with an extra pillow enabling the reader to recline rather than to lie down, and with a bright mild light thrown on to a well-printed page, who is to contend that reading under such conditions is worse, either for yourself or your neighbor, than reading in the study or the smoking-room in an armchair? . . . When, as Mr. Lang wrote in his 'Ballade of Sleep,' the prayer—

> Lord of the wand of lead,
> Soft-footed as the snow,
> Wilt thou not hear me, Sleep?

goes from hour to hour unheeded, why is a sane man to be forbidden a mild white light on large print, and the renewal of companionship which has pleased him, till he recognizes at last the touch of the 'wand of lead'? He will refuse, of course, to have that companionship forbidden him, and he will choose for the comrades of his vigil those whose gentle touch and tactful power of self-obliteration he has tested and knows. 'If he might classify it,' said Lord Rosebery of Cockburn's letters, 'he would put it among that rare collection of books which people could enjoy by their bedside, not as literary opiates, but because they were pleasant and healthy to read, which they could break off at any minute when they felt drowsy, and which left a pleasant impression on them when they laid them down.' Of such books every man to whom sleep comes but uneasily knows the friendship and the worth. To them belongs the peace of the companion of whom he knows the inmost thoughts, who will not contradict or surprise him, who will not even speak until he is spoken to, and then will give the kindly answer asked for. This, it has been said, is the test of friends, that they can spend long hours in each other's company without speaking; and something like it is the test of a book worthy to take its place on the bedside bookshelf. There, dull-covered and perchance happily dusty, it will wait on weariness: opening readily at well-remembered, quiet-bringing passages; closing easily when its placid beckonings have brought nearer and nearer the touch of the 'wand of lead.'"

Mr. Robert Blatchford, the editor of the London *Clarion*, regards Spenser's poems as the best bed-book. He writes:

"I do not recommend novels as bed-books, not even novels which the reader knows. New novels are for obvious reasons as impossible at the bedside as a cornet solo. No, we want singers, talkers, prattlers, at our pillows.

"The ideal bed-book should be small, printed in good type, not too boisterous, not too sad, an old friend. Then, with mild, clear light, a pipe, and something in a tumbler, man may court happiness and win her, and the malice of the gods and follies of the flesh shall fret his soul no more."

Next to Spenser's poems Mr. Blatchford ranks Sir Thomas Browne's "Urn Burial" as most suitable for bedside reading. He also recommends Omar Khayyam, Shakespeare's sonnets, Browning's lyrics, Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Montaigne's Essays, Ritson's "Robin Hood," Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers," and Landor's "Imaginary Conversations."

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Strangely enough, no English contributor has confessed a partiality for the most paradoxical and delightful kind of books for bed. Travels—and particularly accounts of perils at the poles, on mountain-tops, and in bleak deserts—are perused with a singular voluptuousness between blankets. Peary and Nansen and the Duke of the Abruzzi never look more heroic than then, nor their lot more completely enviable. Tyndall and Whymper and Sir Martin Conway would keep one shivering blessedly through many changes of sheets. Marco Polo, Froissart, Dana, Herman Melville, are then most adventurous. Hakluyt is more than ever a boon. When the publishers will give us these books—or better, perhaps, selections therefom—in manageable form, the roster of bedtime books will be fairly complete, and a stertorous return of thanks will be offered up from an appreciable number of bolsters. But no extravagant financial hopes should be laid upon the enterprise. Only such profits are contemplated as a conservative publisher might reckon with a good conscience as he ends his day. Ideal books for reading in bed have rarely been of the 'best-selling' variety."

NOTES.

THE life of Edgar Allan Poe has been dramatized by Mr. George C. Hazelton, of New York, in a play entitled "The Raven."

THE "very greatest" novels of the world, according to W. D. Howells (writing in *Harper's Bazar*), are the following: "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "Wilhelm Meister," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Clarissa Harlowe," "Emma," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Bride of Lammermoor," "I Promessi Sposi," "Belinda," "Frankenstein," "Chartreuse de Parme," "Cæsar Birotteau," "Last Days of Pompeii," "David Copperfield," "Pendennis," "The Scarlet Letter," "The Blithedale Romance," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Middlemarch," "Smoke," "Fathers and Sons," "Nobles," "War and Peace," "Anna Karenina," "Resurrection," "Dona Perfecta," "Marta y Maria," "I Malavogia," "The Return of the Native," "L'Assommoir," "Madame Bovary," "The Awkward Age," "The Grandissimes," and "most of the books of the same authors."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CLOTH THAT ALWAYS KEEPS WARM.

WE are accustomed to speak of "warm" clothes or rugs, meaning that they are non-conductors of heat and so prevent the warmth of the body from escaping. They possess no warmth in themselves, and the fur robe that "keeps us warm" in a sleigh will also keep a lump of ice cold in summer by preventing its melting. A fabric recently invented in France, however, is "warm" in a more positive sense, since it contains, woven in with the wool or silk of which it is composed, a fine tissue of metallic threads which form a conducting electrical system, and may be kept at an equable temperature by the passage of a current. The possibilities of such a device are evidently very wide. M. H. Lalande, who describes it in *La Nature* (Paris, December 19), writes of it as follows:

"A curious and important application of electricity has arisen—electric heating in a form that combines beauty with great practical utility.

"The idea of utilizing in a fabric the heat given out by conducting electric filaments is not new in itself, since we already have metallic tissues to be used as rheostats, and even asbestos cloth, for heating purposes; but these fabrics are especially for high temperatures, and have a limited use, besides which they are only slightly flexible and lack the suppleness of real cloth.

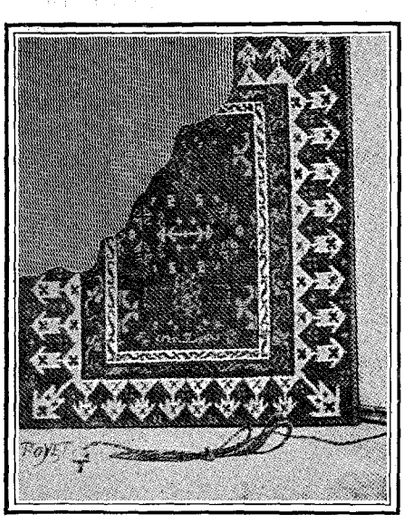

FIG. 1.—HEATING RUG; INTERIOR VIEW.

At the left hand upper corner, threads traversed by the current; at the right, below, connection with the current.

"The system devised by an engineer of Valdoie-Belfort, M. Canielle Herrgott, is adapted especially for moderate temperatures; his electric thermophile is intended to be used in connection with fabrics of all kinds — cotton, linen, wool, or silk, and does not alter their ordinary appearance or their usual flexibility.

"This result is obtained, in the first place, with a textile, electrothermic thread specially composed of a mixture of textile fiber and conducting wire, in suchfashion that the resistanceto traction is given entirely by the textile fibers. If the purely textile part be removed, the conducting threads can without effort be stretched ten per cent. They, therefore, do only electrothermic work. The heating thread is thus made up in fabric of any desired thickness, for use as light or heavy cloth, carpet, or hangings, taking the place of the fabrics ordinarily used for such purposes. The 'thermophile' tissues are so constructed . . . that they can give only the uniform temperature for which they were made. Furthermore, the weave of the electrothermic cloth being very close, the heating threads are at a temperature scarcely higher than that of the whole fabric, so that any abnormal and, therefore, dangerous heating is avoided.

"The conducting-threads are very fine, and their breaking interrupts the circuit automatically in case of imprudence or defect. They are also arranged so as to avoid short-circuiting. In the first place, the great number of electrothermic threads in a circuit enables us to have between two adjacent threads only a difference of potential of half a volt or so; secondly, in the case of multiple circuits, these receive the current by collector-threads specially insulated, with only one pole in each of the thicknesses of the fabric; and lastly the different circuits of the same tissue are so connected that the difference of potential is zero between the neighboring threads of two successive circuits. Thus there is every security to such a degree that the fabrics may be moistened and then dried by the electric current, a property that will be practically useful in many ways.

"The fear of any danger is altogether done away with; the only possibility is the stoppage of the current, and this has been reduced to a minimum, for, in the first place, the electrothermic threads are perfectly buried in the tissue and are almost invisible. They are so well interwoven that they remain intact in spite of all handling. Again, they do not reach the border, they stop at a convenient distance, and are so protected that they can not be injured by use. . . . In all cases these 'thermophile' cloths demand only the most elementary precautions in their handling.

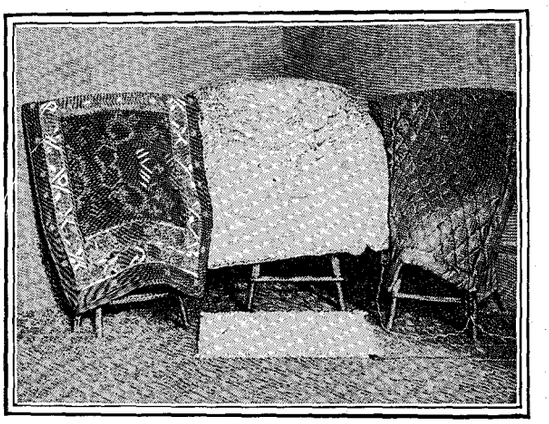

FIG. 2.—HEATING RUGS AND COMFORTERS.

"Their applications, with either continuous or alternating currents, are very numerous either in use as carpets or rugs at or near the temperature of the body or in medical applications, dry or humid, by contact or radiation, up to the antiseptic temperature of 150° C. [303° F.]. The industrial uses are innumerable, as in filters for oily or sirupy substances, in finishing-rolls or presses, or in the heating of automobiles or railway compartments.

"The advantages of the electric thermophile is in its convenience, cleanliness, and elegant simplicity. Even altho the electric current is still generally expensive, it must be noted that the greatest economy of use is in large surfaces.

"All these different heating-tissues have been subjected to numerous tests. They furnish a gentle and agreeable temperature. The accompanying photographs show that the passage of the electric current is betrayed only by the presence of the connecting-wires. . . . . .

"In fact, these cloths or rugs do not have an appearance different from the ordinary fabric or carpet, but they have the valuable quality of remaining always at a temperature of 30° C. [86° F.]. The invention will doubtless meet with approval."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ELECTRICAL THEORY OF MATTER.

IN a review of the progress of electrical science during the year just past, an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* calls attention to the steady advances made by the theory of electrons—the theory that electricity makes up, or at least is closely connected with, the ultimate particles of matter. Says this writer:

"The theory is gaining ground steadily that electricity is indissolubly connected with the component parts of an atom of matter; or, what may be the same thing, that atoms are composed of electricity, or are disturbances of ether corresponding to minute electric charges. Every year that passes extends the scope of the science of electricity, which is only another way of expressing the fact that the various sciences are approaching unification. Optics became a department of electricity when, by the labors of Maxwell and of Hertz, the electromagnetic theory of light was established. Similarly, there is now laid in the electronic hypothesis a basis for an electrical theory of matter in general, and of dynamics in particular.

"It is by no means yet clear that the inertia of matter, the iner-

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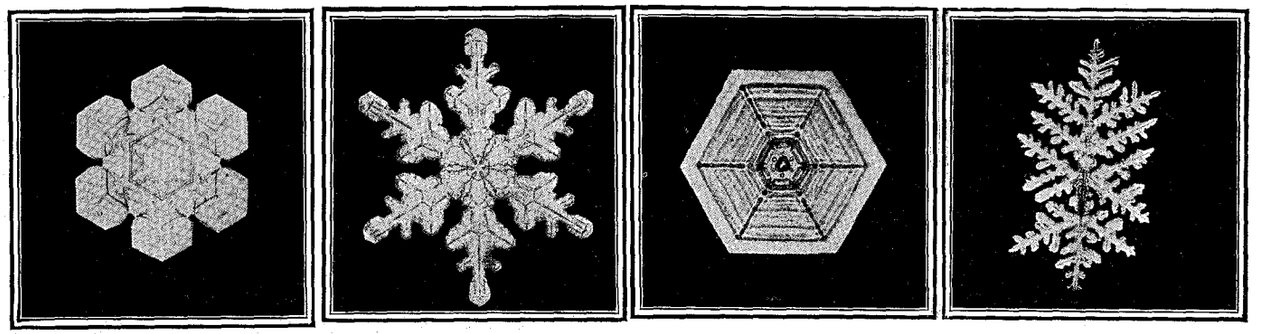

No. 821. No. 831. No. 850. No. 865.

VARIOUS SHAPES OF SNOWFLAKES.

tia of a billiard-ball, for example, is due to the self-induction of electricity in the ball, and the opposition which self-induction sets up to an electric current or moving electric charge. But it now seems to be clear that there are large aggregate electric charges bound up in some intramolecular way with the ivory or composition of which the billiard-ball is formed. It is also known that such electric charges must resist being moved or stopped by the self-induction law, according to the same law as mechanical inertia. . . . There seems, therefore, to be no escape from the proposition that at least a part of the inertia displayed by a billiard-ball is due to self-induction. The real question is whether there is enough electricity, on the whole, in the matter of a billiard-ball, to account for all of the inertia. An electrified pith-ball, for instance, is supposed to have a small amount of extra inertia, due to its electrification; but so little extra that it has never been made evident. The total charge stowed away molecularly in a billiard ball must be immense, in order to account for all of the inertia electrically. If all the atoms carry the same charges that they carry in electrolytic processes, the electrical share of the inertia of a billiard-ball would seem to be very minute. But if, according to the electronic theory, there may be numerous electrolytic atomic charges stowed away in an atom, then it would be possible to account for all of the inertia by self-induction.

"The suggestion is strong, therefore, that dynamics is now a department of electricity; or that electricity is a department of dynamics; or that there is no longer any fundamental division of science into electricity and into dynamics; but that both are branches of a yet more fundamental knowledge, bringing to mind the time-honored remark of the French king to his son departing to ascend the throne of Spain, 'The Pyrenees no longer exist.' The signs of the times are that in this way each science will extend over the borders of its neighbors, until, when it has conquered them all, it will have destroyed itself, and all the sciences will be one and the same. This tendency to merging unification and desectionalizing is steadily pervading every human interest."

MOVING-PICTURES THAT TALK.

THE combination of the phonograph and the moving-picture that Edison promised us years ago has been long in coming. We were told that we should shortly see and hear reproductions of operas and plays with no more substantial basis than a lantern and a wax cylinder. The theory was simple enough, but we have learned that the practical details are all but insurmountable. We have the reproduced music, it is true. It is a trifle "brassy," but it is recognizable. We may also see plays on the illuminated screen, but they are in pantomime and very brief. Now, however, come two French inventors, Messrs. Gaumont and Decaux, with what they call a "chronophone"—an apparatus that appears to be the first step toward the promised combination. Previous attempts have failed because it has been impossible to make the phonograph work in exact time with the cinematograph; but the French inventors appear to have overcome this difficulty. Says a writer in *The Western Electrician*:

"From the invention of the phonograph came the invention of the cinematograph, and it would seem a natural sequence that the two should be made to act together simultaneously so that a human figure upon the screen would be both seen and heard at the same time—the gestures being accompanied by the voice—thus making the exhibit as nearly lifelike as could be imagined, and the movements of the lips would be those pertaining to the words spoken. . . . . .

"To accomplish this end it was necessary to connect the two systems by a combined transmission absolutely automatic. Of the two systems, the cinematograph requires the greater power, the phonograph being actuated by a minute force in comparison. Therefore while the vibrations of the figure movement may vary considerably without notice, a slight change in the speed of the phonograph materially affects the pitch of the vocal reproduction. The inventors appealed to electricity for a solution of the problem, with ready and perfect success."

The motor which controls the cinematograph receives its current from a distributor arranged on the shaft of the phonograph, in such manner that the motor is absolutely dependent on the movement of the phonograph axle. Thus there is perfect synchronism, positive and absolutely automatic, so that the sounds from the phonograph appear to come from the lips of the image on the opaque screen.

HOW SNOW CRYSTALS ARE FORMED.

FROM a study of snow-crystals contributed to *The Monthly Weather Review* by Wilson A. Bently, of Jericho, Vt., who has been photographing them for the past twenty years, and who has a large collection of negatives, *The National Geographic Magazine* makes the following extracts:

"Snow-crystals are divided into two great classes: those *columnar* in form and those of a *tabular* form. These two fundamental types are in turn divided into many subvarieties. . . . . .

"The forms vary according to the wind, the height of the clouds, the degree of cold, the amount of water in the air, etc. Crystals formed in cold weather or in high clouds are usually columnar or solid tabular. Those formed in moderate weather and light winds or in low clouds are apt to have frail branches and to be of a feathery type. Mixed forms grow partly in low and partly in high clouds. High winds give broken and irregular forms, and much moisture the very granular crystals.

"These heavy granular-covered crystals are peculiarly a product of the lower or intermediate cloud strata, and especially of moist snow-storms. In intense cold they are rare, while the columnar and solid tabular then become common.

"About four-fifths of the perfect forms occur within the west and north quadrants of great storms.

"The most common forms outlined within the nuclear or central portions of the crystals are a simple star of six rays, a solid hexagon, and a circle. The subsequent additions assume a bewildering variety of shapes, each of which usually differs widely from the one that preceded it and from the primitive nuclear form at its center.

"By bearing in mind the fact that crystals evolved within the upper clouds tend toward solidity, and the crystals formed in lower clouds tend toward open branches and feathery forms, it is possible to trace the history and travels of a great many of the crystals. No. 821 was probably star-shaped at birth, and was formed in low clouds. Ascending air-currents carried it upward until it reached a considerable height, where it assumed the solid hexagonal form which we see outlined around the star-shaped nucleus. Its greater weight now caused it to descend to lower levels, where it acquired still further growth. No. 831 originated at a high altitude, then

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descended, and completed its growth entirely at low levels. No. 850 originated in and was also completed in the upper clouds. No. 565 was probably formed on a long broken branch. . . . . .

"Columnar forms or solid tabular are naturally heavier than the open forms. They are not, therefore, likely to be wafted about in so many directions, and hence to be modified and become so intricate as the light, feathery crystals.

"Perfect crystals are frequently covered over and lines of beauty obliterated by granular coatings. Such heavy granular-covered crystals possess great interest for many reasons: They show when the character of the snow is due to the aggregation of relatively coarse cloud particles or minute rain-drops, and not to the aggregation of the much smaller molecules of water presumably floating freely about between them. They also offer a complete explanation of the formation and growth of the very large rain-drops that often fall from thunder-clouds and other rain-storms, if we accept the conclusion that such large drops result from the melting or merging together of one or more of the large granular crystals.

"While most granular forms possess true crystallic nuclei, there is reason to suppose that they sometimes form directly from the particles of cloud or mist."

The beautiful details, the geometrical tracings, and delicate symmetrical shadings in the interior of crystals are due, the writer tells us, to minute inclusions of air. He says:

"This included air prevents a complete joining of the water molecules; the walls of the resultant air-tubes cause the absorption and refraction of a part of the rays of light entering the crystal; hence those portions appear darker by transmitted light than do the other portions. The softer and broader interior shadings may, perhaps, also be due, in whole or in part, to the same cause; but if so, the corresponding inclusions of air must necessarily be much more attenuated and more widely diffused than in the former cases. We can only conjecture as to the manner in which these minute air-tubes and blisters are formed.

"As no one can ever actually see the extremely minute water particles rush together and form themselves into snow-crystals, the material and the manner in which the molecules of water are joined to form snow-crystals is largely a matter of speculation. While it is true that the snow crystals form within the clouds, it does not, therefore, follow that they are formed from the coarse particles of which the clouds are composed in cold weather.

"We have good grounds for assuming that the true snow-crystals are formed directly from the minute invisible atoms or molecules of water in the air, and not from the coarse particles in the clouds, as it is unlikely that these coarse particles could unite into snow-crystals in so perfect a manner as to leave no trace of their union even when examined under powerful microscopes."

THE SIMPLE ART OF FIREPROOFING.

SINCE the destruction by fire of the Iroquois Theater in Chicago, the papers have been full of statements and counter-statements regarding the ease and efficacy, or the utter uselessness, of chemical fireproofing, as applied to theatrical scenery. In view of these, the facts related in an article contributed by the veteran Prof. R. Ogden Doremus to *The American* (New York, January 4), are of interest. Says Professor Doremus:

"Before the Christian era, the Greeks, being obliged hastily to construct a fort, built it of wood and coated it with alum. The enemy in vain attempted to destroy it by fire. Fireproofing is not a modern chemical invention. It is two thousand years old!

"After the heartrending loss of a young son, whose summer dress took fire from a candle flame, I made a thorough search among chemical agents to determine which would most effectively render dresses non-inflammable. None equaled ammonium phosphate. Each time the underclothing and dresses of my children were washed this chemical was added to the starch solution, which rendered them flame-proof. . . . For forty years I have in vain most zealously urged the employment of chemical agents to save life, but the apathy of the public surpasses belief.

"Dion Boucicault treated a part of the scenery of Wallack's Theater with tungstate of sodium shortly after the horror in the Brooklyn Theater, in 1876, where nearly three hundred lives were sacrificed. . . . The same evening he sent Mr. Steele Mackaye to ask my opinion. I gave him various textures treated with ammonium phosphate, with my compliments to Mr. Boucicault. He soon returned, saying it surpassed the agent he had used, for it left no sparks of fire after being burned, as the other did. . . . . .

"Not only should the scenery and flooring of the stage be flame-proof, but inflammable materials used in certain plays should be protected. In the 'County Fair' Mr. Neil Burgess had the hay in the barn scene rendered non-inflammable with 'Fireproofine.' Emma Livry, a celebrated danseuse, was fatally burned by her clothes catching fire during her performance at the Grand Opera in Paris, in 1865. The French Government ordered that the dresses of actresses, as well as the scenery, should be treated with tungstate of soda. . . . . .

"Years ago I wrote to the president of the Board of Education urging that the flooring and other woodwork of the new school building should be made flame-proof, that in case of fire and loss of life of school children, if this precaution was not used, it would be considered criminal negligence. To save labor of scrubbing, many of the floors are coated with oil. The Windsor horror could have been averted had its curtains been flame-proof. The legislature should pass a law obliging all hotels in this State to make their curtains non-inflammable. One of my former assistants treated one hundred curtains with a solution of phosphates of ammonia, rendering them flame-proof, for less than one cent apiece. Notwithstanding the terrible cases cited, and the last sad Chicago calamity, I almost despair of realizing the general application of these chemical means of saving life!"

A COMETARY MYSTERY.

JUST as astronomers begin to think that they understand comets, some one of those erratic bodies breaks all known laws and does something altogether unaccountable. There was Swift's comet of 1892, in which a mass of matter appeared in the tail, drifting back from the head. There was the Brooks comet of the next year, whose tail suffered the most unaccountable disturbances in the course of a few hours. The introduction of photography into the study of comets has revealed many of these anomalies. The latest was shown by the Borrelly comet of 1903, in which, as described by Prof. E. E. Barnard in *Popular Astronomy* (January), a section of the tail broke from the head and traveled away at the rate of twenty-nine miles per second in a retrograde direction, or with an actual repulsion from the sun of seven miles per second. Professor Barnard suggests that either the outburst from the head suddenly took a slightly different direction or else the existing tail was forcibly detached by some unknown body, like a swarm of meteorites. He says:

BORRELLY'S COMET, JULY 24, 1903.

The short lines are stars, carried past the field of the telescope as it is fixed on the moving comet.

"Photographs of Borrelly's comet on the night of July 24 showed a large section of the tail apparently completely broken off and displaced from the direction of the remaining portion of the tail. There was nothing in the appearance of this to suggest any outside disturbance. The section was straight and apparently uninjured. Other photographs made four hours earlier and three hours later showed that this section was receding from the comet, and that the normal tail was growing in length.

"The explanation of this feature appears to be a very simple

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one. It would seem that, for some cause, between two and three in the afternoon of July 24 there occurred a slight but sudden change in the direction of emission of matter from the comet. The first tail would then separate from the comet—as its supply of material would be cut off—and a new tail would begin in the new direction and grow to the normal length, while the section would drift out and dissipate into space. Thus would the phenomenon of July 24 be produced. The actual velocity of separation, determined from the photographs, was twenty-nine miles a second. As the comet was approaching the sun at the rate of twenty-two miles a second, the real motion of the particles away from the sun was seven miles a second. This is a rather small velocity compared with some of those attributed to the particles composing a comet's tail.

"This comet showed us that the tail actually moved out from the head as a luminous stream, which remained visible for hours after its supply from the head had ceased. At the same time this section had a progressive motion laterally, which would partake of the original motion of the comet when the separation occurred. Let, therefore, this drifting stream encounter, say, a dense swarm of meteors, or some other resistance, and a disruption of its symmetry would occur, just as seems to have happened in the case of Brooks's comet of 1893. . . . . .

"It appears that there is no evidence of acceleration in the motion of separation. This is contrary to what would happen if the particles had been driven away from the comet by the repellant action of the sun alone."

A STUDY OF CREATION.

THE FRENCH have never been enthusiastic Darwinians. It is, perhaps, not surprising, therefore, to find a French geologist, M. Stanislas Meunier, arguing in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 19) against all schools of transformism and stoutly maintaining what is practically a doctrine of special creation. He admits that living beings form a connected series; but the connection, he believes, is not one of physical descent, but inheres in something outside of and preexistent to the earth. He does not name it, but he would probably not object to the inference that it is the mind of a creator. We translate a very few paragraphs from M. Meunier's article. He writes:

"Organized beings have often been compared to the products obtained by the potter by baking clay; it seems as if the same order of ideas might furnish a table of organic progress, independently of any transformist hypothesis.

"The potter, in fact, after having for a long time made hemispherical vessels, bowls, and the like, invents a more spherical form in order to prevent too rapid evaporation. A further step consists in furnishing the opening with a cylindrical extension, which may be closed with a stopper. Thus we have a bottle. The addition of a handle has obvious advantages, and thus a cruse is formed. . . . . .

"Evidently there is a very intimate connection between the bowl, the gourd, the bottle, and the cruse, with or without a spout, since these objects are the work of the same artisan, and have been made with the same original material. Nevertheless, we can not say with truth that the bowl has given rise to the gourd, the latter to the bottle, etc., for these are simply the members of a progressive industrial series.

"Why should there not be something of the kind in relation to organic beings? They are made of the same substance and by the same workman; nothing proves that they have arisen directly one from another. It is important to add that pottery has still other analogies with organized creatures, which enable us to apply to their interpretation considerations of the order of paleontology and embryogeny. We shall find, in fact, that they have appeared successively. The simplest are the oldest and the most perfect are the most recent. The latter present during certain phases of their manufacture the same characteristics as the inferior forms. The gourd at a certain moment was a bowl, turning on the potter's wheel and growing continually at its edge. . . . . .

"Persons who believe in transformism, as a result of descent, make it a consequence of the successive modifications that the environment necessarily must undergo in course of time. But altho every one is attracted by this theory at the outset, the details that have been given in each particular case appear such as to make the consideration of this idea inacceptable."

M. Meunier gives at some length his reasons for rejecting Darwin's, Lamarck's, and all other theories of transformism. All we can be sure of, he thinks, is that, as in the case of the various kinds of pottery, we have to do with an orderly development, altho he thinks it is not a development by descent. He closes thus:

"Doubtless we can not usefully risk any hypothesis on the mechanism of the production of living things; but it is, perhaps, a step in advance only to come to the conclusion that the cause of life and its manifestations on the earth is exterior to the earth; that it is anterior to our world, just as are doubtless the laws of physics and chemistry, which govern the relations of matter and force throughout space.

"The philosophy of science can lose nothing by the admission of points of view that, far from narrowing our subjects of study, enlarge them beyond all limits; and this is, perhaps, the occasion to show once more to persons who are turning toward metaphysics in their thirst for mystery, that they will find in pure science that wherewith they may satisfy their legitimate aspirations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Paper Car-Wheels.—Just what a paper car-wheel is and how it is made is thus explained editorially in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (January):

"The material of the paper wheel is a calendared rye-straw board or thick paper made specially for the purpose at the company's paper-mills. This is sent to the works in various sizes suitable for the dimensions of the wheel center to be made. The first operation is for two men standing beside a pile of the boards to brush over each sheet a coating of flour paste, until a dozen are pasted into a layer. A third man transfers this layer to a hydraulic press, where a pressure of five hundred tons or more is applied. After solidifying under this pressure for two hours, the 12-sheet layers are kept in a drying-room heated to a temperature of 120° F. Several of these layers are in turn pasted together, dressed, and given another drying. This is kept up until a circular block is formed containing from 120 to 160 sheets, varying from 4½ to 5½ inches in thickness, and as compact as seasoned hickory.

"The blocks are then turned in a lathe slightly larger than the tire, and the hole is bored for the cast-iron center. In turning the paper blocks make a shaving that resembles strips of leather. The center and the tire are forced on under a powerful hydraulic press.

"The average life of the tire of a paper wheel is about 300,000 miles. That represents about 1¼-inch wear. The centers do not seem to be affected by service, and they are always good for renewal of tires unless some accident happens to them."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE honor of possessing the world's greatest gold-mine—now claimed by the United States and the Transvaal—will soon belong to Bohemia, if we are to believe a statement credited by *The Engineering and Mining Journal* to an Austrian contemporary. It says: "According to this account, the mine is situated at Raudney, near Blanikberge, and the ore averages from 12 to 15 kgm. ($8,000 to $10,000) gold per ton. No less than 500 men are to be employed underground, and sufficient ore is already in sight to assure the continuance of operations for at least forty years. Material for constructing thirty furnaces has been ordered from a manufacturer in Essen. With such brilliant prospects, it seems rather remarkable that the mine should have been closed down seventy-five years ago, as reported, for want of capital; and, unfortunately, no attempt is made to explain this apparent inconsistency."

MANUFACTURE OF RADIUM.—Richard Guenther, United States consul-general at Frankfort, referring to the "radium industry" already developed in Germany and France, says: "Notwithstanding the difficulty in its production, a radium industry has already developed in Germany and France, and altho one gram is sold at a little less than $2,000, the manufacturers are said to have orders for several hundred grams. The demand for medical purposes exceeds the supply. Radium possesses all the important qualities of the Röntgen rays, in addition to the invaluable property of being ready for use at any time and furnishing its rays without the employment of apparatus. It has been demonstrated that a small glass tube, not larger than a goose-quill, containing a little more than a thousandth part of a gram, is as effective as an expensive and complicated electric apparatus for the treatment of cancer—surpassing the best effects of the Röntgen rays. The ease with which the radium can be administered locally, as, for instance, in the nose and throat, is an invaluable advantage."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

ALMOST all the religious papers devote lengthy editorials to a consideration of the Chicago theater fire, and the opinion is freely expressed that this terrible disaster will not have been in vain if its "lessons" are duly heeded. Most people, as the Boston *Watchman* remarks, will be more ready to see in the tragedy "the unfaithfulness of men to an ordinary trust" than the hand of God. And yet, says *The Christian Evangelist* (St. Louis), such a calamity "compels men to think seriously on the problem of God's providence over the world." The same paper says further:

"How are we to harmonize such calamities with the beneficent character of God and of His providence? This is the question that forces itself upon thoughtful minds at such times. The true answer, in our judgment, is to be found in the reasonable supposition that such events—awful as they seem to us—are but parts of an infinitely wide circle of the divine government, the larger portion of which lies beyond our vision, reaching as it does into the invisible and spiritual universe. We have no right to conclude that the small arc of the circle which we see is all there is of it, and judge God's administration of the world accordingly.

"We can see, however, that God could not annul a natural law, or suspend it, when ignorance or neglect fails to recognize it, without the most demoralizing effects. What God willed in the Chicago disaster was not the destruction of human life, but the universality and inviolability of those natural laws on which human welfare depends. There was a set of conditions in the Chicago theater, as we now see, that invited most disastrous consequences. There were a vast assembly of women and children, a large amount of combustible material on the stage, electric wires emitting sparks, stage machinery that was untried, inadequate precautions to prevent fire and wholly inadequate facilities of egress from the building. The calamity came. God's providence has its severity as well as its graciousness—its retributions for violated laws as well as its rewards for obedience. That much is clear. If the penalty or consequence of violated law seems to us too severe, and if the fact that innocent parties suffer with the guilty puzzles and perplexes us, that is where the circle of God's providence, in its wider ranges, passes into realms which our finite wisdom can not penetrate. After all, 'we walk by faith, not by sight.'"

The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) finds in the catastrophe indications of "a display of divine judgment." It says in part:

"Men have come to believe so thoroughly that no great calamity in our age can be a direct result of divine displeasure that they deny that God ever sent any judgments upon men. It might be well for our own age even to make room for such a premise in the presence of human ignorance and folly. If there should be no possibility of a direct, yet there is room for an indirect judgment to account for many great calamities. . . . It has been noticeable that, for many months, places of amusement of every kind have been attended constantly by crowds. Thoughtful people have sometimes wondered what might come of it all. Already this generation has laid itself open to the charge of being 'lovers of pleasure' more than 'lovers of God.' Has judgment fallen across our path? That we can not assert, but what folly in a pleasure-seeking life! The things here written may not receive the commendation of all our readers. We fear not this, but rather the fault of writing for commendation's sake."

In similar vein, the Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) declares:

"The primal fraternity of the race—the fraternity of death and tears—has been scored into the heart of this city that has so much needed to learn human brotherhood. Even the striking livery drivers, who by their violent methods have for two weeks made it unsafe for the living to carry the dead respectfully to burial, realized in the lurid glare of this disaster the enormity of their heartlessness and themselves declared a ten days' truce in their warfare. The sense of eternity and its nearness has been brought heavily on the hearts of men. Death has grown a very real thing to the city. Great, hurrying, heedless, hilarious Chicago is sobered and thoughtful—only for a space, it may be, but the space of quietude may be long enough, let us hope, for some souls to hear and obey the still, small voice of divine call within their lives. It is not to-day, and doubtless not to-morrow, that we shall see enough of excellent result in the deeds of the living to seem to us to pay for the loss of the dead, but leaving that account to God, let us trust and strive that every bright line of admonition in this dark record of grief may be written brighter by wise and urgent practise on the part of all to whom its lessons solemnly apply. Even to the bereaved that would be a grateful consolation."

The Chicago holocaust has been described in press despatches as "a fire horror unparalleled in the history of America," but several religious papers recall the fact that the burning of the Jesuit Church at Santiago, Chile, in 1863, was an even more serious conflagration, involving the loss of 2,000 lives. The general question of the safety of church buildings is one that attracts much attention at this time. Upon investigation, twenty-one of the Chicago churches are found to have violated building ordinances, and they have been closed pending the necessary alterations. Says *The Journal and Messenger* (Cincinnati):

"Churches are, on the whole, the safest places in which people gather. The audience-room is usually on the ground floor; if not, over a low basement. It is usually roomy, with no great gallery space, and usually with open ground on all sides. Nevertheless, state laws are sometimes violated by filling aisles completely with chairs, and by taking risks in other ways. There is increased danger with an unusual crowd, and with an audience unaccustomed to the building. Just now, when attention is so generally turned toward the safety of buildings, it will be well for the proper persons in each church to see that state and municipal regulations are complied with. We may also be on our guard against overcrowding. It is better to turn people away from a service than to take unusual risks. If they can not find room at a regular service, they are all the more likely to come again."

Two Methodist ministers and an eminent Methodist layman, Mr. Willis W. Cooper, of Chicago and Kenosha, Wis., were victims of the catastrophe. This fact elicits from *The Epworth Herald* (Chicago) the following comment:

"Many who perished in the cruel flames were members of Christian churches. Twenty or thirty years ago that would hardly have been possible. We assume that every Christian present justified to himself his presence there. We judge not. The play is said to have been an innocent pantomime and free from moral taint. But—but—does not the presence of so large a number of the disciples of Jesus Christ show us whither we are drifting? . . . To those who sit amid the shadows and weep, we would not willingly add an atom of pain. But we must be true to our sense of duty. We only put upon the printed page what has been repeated by hundreds of thousands of lips during this week, when we express our deepest sorrow that the end came as it did. And we would utterly fail in our duty if we did not plead again, as we have often plead before, with the young people who read these pages, to shun the theater. This we do not because of danger from panic and fire, but because of the moral loss which is certain to follow. The theater life and the Christian life are opposites; they can not go together. The one gains at the expense of the other. It will not do to parley with that which is even *questionable*. We must not only keep away from positive wrong, but must avoid the very *appearance* of evil."

A "Real" Sunday-School.—The establishment of a Sunday-school with many novel features by Teachers' College, Columbia University, has attracted some attention in religious circles. This "real Sunday-school"—to quote the phrase of *The Educational Review* (New York, December)—embodies the following characteristics:

1. Highly trained, skilful teachers, well prepared for each Sunday's work. To secure these, each teacher will be paid a definite salary, and the work will be closely observed by competent supervisors.

2. The curriculum will be planned by professors and clergymen who are specialists in educational work with children. They will also supervise the instruction.

3. The instruction will be controlled by those educational prin-

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ciples that are well established for secular school instruction, and much use will be made of schoolroom apparatus, as in any good school. A small tuition fee will be charged.

4. A portion of the time will be set aside for worship, as well as for instruction, much care being taken to make that period really profitable.

The Educational Review finds the new undertaking both "interesting and important," and declares that "the example is one that might well be widely followed."

THE IRONY OF CHRIST.

COMMENTATORS and preachers would probably shrink, for the most part, from associating the idea of irony with Christ's teaching and character. If by irony is meant personal spleen and malignant contempt for those against whom it is directed, it is certain that nothing was farther from Christ's spirit. There is a sense, however, in which irony may be as a "terrible and fiery finger, shriveling falsehoods from the souls of men," and in this sense Christ did employ irony. So at least thinks the London *Spectator* (December 26), which prints an article on this subject. It says in part:

"The gospels have preserved for us abundant illustrations of our Lord's use of this mode of speech. The persons who are its objects were the sophists of the time, the scribes and Pharisees. What could be more ironical than his picture of them as blind teachers leading blind scholars and both falling into the ditch? Or his condemnation of their hidebound pedantry: 'Beautifully (καλῶς) ye reject the commandments of God, that ye may keep your own tradition'? Or his scathing invective that lays bare their moral hollowness in that while they 'build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous,' they are really of the same spiritual kin as their forefathers who 'killed the prophets'? The twenty-third chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel contains one of the most cutting and searching pieces of irony in literature, truly terrible in its sustained passion and revealing power. Some critics will have it that our Lord here exceeds all the proper bounds of decorum and falls into the temptation that besets every prophet, of turning in misanthropic rage upon the generation which declines his guidance and takes its own way. To which, perhaps, Dr. Martineau's vigorous words are a sufficient reply: 'The prophetic spirit is sometimes oblivious of the rules of the drawing-room; and inspired Conscience, like the inspiring God, seeing a hypocrite, will take the liberty to say so, and to act accordingly.' But even in the righteous indignation proper to a holy nature, Christ never ceases to be genuinely human. He plays no cynic rôle. Believing in God and in the human soul, his irony is but veiled pity, and the pity is so intense that it at length burns away the veil and we hear wrung from him the cry: 'O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets . . . how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!'"

Turning to the teaching which Christ addressed mainly to his immediate followers, we find "a mild and gracious irony" often on his lips. Two examples are cited:

"The reader of the gospels is always conscious that between Christ and the men of his time there was 'a great gulf fixed.' In spite of his repeated warnings, even his disciples obstinately clung to a crude and materialistic interpretation of his words. That he himself foresaw the tragic issue of his life and was at pains to prepare the minds of his disciples for it is a feature of the evangelical narrative without which the whole picture of his life becomes chaotic and unintelligible. Yet it was this bitter ending to all their glowing day-dreams that they refused to face. He knew that attachment to his cause would involve imprisonment, wounds, and death, that as the master so should the servants be. So far apart were their respective outlooks that only by a kind of gracious irony, interpreted, it may have been, by a sad and wistful smile, could he find a point of contact with theirs. Here doubtless is the explanation of a saying on which traditional exegesis has been forced to put an unnatural meaning because of its prosaic apprehension of the words. When St. Peter, as the spokesman of the apostolic band, pleads for some reward of their sacrifices, 'Lo, we have left all, and have followed thee,' Christ makes the strange reply: 'There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, and the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, *with persecutions*.' It is as tho for the moment he accommodated himself to his hearer's point of view, and by so doing most effectually set it aside. He seems to say: 'You have sacrificed relatives, lands, and houses for my sake, but you will be repaid in kind an hundredfold. You came to me paupers; you will leave me men of substance.' When he adds '*with persecutions*,' the irony is obvious. Two pictures are flashed before the disciples' eyes. In one they see themselves happy and flourishing members of society, with health, wealth, and troops of friends; in the other they are hunted and harassed outcasts, reckoned the refuse of the world, made a spectacle to angels and to men. The irony drops and the paradox is resolved when he makes it clear that spiritual and temporal rewards belong to different spheres of thought, and have no common denominator, by adding: 'And in the world to come eternal life. But many that are first shall be last; and the last first.'

"The other illustration is in connection with a sore crux of expositors from the days of St. Jerome to those of Trench—the parable of the unjust steward. The villain of the story is the opportunist pure and simple. He seeks his own selfish ends at the cost of honor and principle. He would stand well with all parties. His stewardship being threatened, he opens up negotiations with the tenants, scales down their just debts, and when the blow falls that deprives him of home and comfort, they are at hand to supply his needs and to justify his wisdom. Then follow the words that sadly perplex the literal-minded: 'And I say unto you, Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; that, when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations.' Are we to see here an exhortation to put out money at spiritual usury? This is a difficult idea. But all is plain and natural if we read the verse as an ironical comment of our Lord's on the story. He would teach that while in this world a dexterous manipulation of opportunities may meet with success, it is absurd to suppose that such a policy holds the key of the kingdom of God. By disloyalty to conscience and principle a man can make friends of the unspiritual; but does he really expect that these will welcome him in his day of spiritual stress to the everlasting habitations?"

The Spectator goes on to speak of Christ's attitude toward "the irony of circumstance":

"How ironical, for example, was his own outward lot contrasted with his inner dignity! 'The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head.' Or again, what an ironic spectacle did his contemporaries present in their respective attitudes to himself and the Baptist! Their reasons for refusing allegiance to one or other were contradictory. They objected to John on the ground of his asceticism; but when Jesus came, eating and drinking, they turned on him on the ground of his free living. With grave and sorrowful irony he compares himself and his forerunner to the children in the marketplace who called to their fellows and said: 'We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced; we have mourned unto you, and ye have not lamented.' His parables are full of the same consciousness of life's ironies. Take the picture of the Judge urged by the importunate clamor of a widow to avenge her wrong, and surrendering with the cynical remark: 'Tho I fear not God, nor regard man: yet because this widow troubleth me I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me.' Justice in this world is often at the mercy of an accident—not righteous claims, but persistent vociferation, will frequently succeed in gaining it. Or take that other graphic sketch of the supper and the invited guests. As Christ gravely enumerates the excuses put forward for refusing the proffered Messianic blessings, did no smile of gentle irony curve his lip or shine in his eyes? Must not even the dullest have read the soft sarcasm of the words, 'I have married a wife, and, therefore, I can not come'? The irony takes on a more somber hue when, piercing the veils that hide the true trend of life, he warns men, 'Many be called, but few chosen'; or in words that express one of his favorite thoughts, 'Many that are first shall be last; and the last first.'"

Christ's use of irony, says *The Spectator*, in conclusion, "has consecrated this intellectual gift and redeemed it from all ignoble

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use, in making it at once an instrument of punishment to the wilfully blind, and a guide to a wider outlook and a more spiritual interpretation of life for those who, tho blind, long for the dawn."

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

IN no uncertain terms, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, the Philadelphia novelist, voices what she calls "the woman's word" regarding the problems of religious instruction in the public schools. If religion is banished from the schools, she declares, "the next generation of American men and women who have been trained in the public schools will be merely educated animals, with no higher motives in their work than the poor little monkeys on the street, who have been taught to dance to earn their living." She goes on to say (in the New York *Independent*, December 3):

"Are we to be the only people on the earth who give their sons and daughters no higher motive in life than expediency? Even the cannibal on the Kongo believes that an unseen something, bigger and better than himself, is hidden in a certain tree, and he will not hack at that tree nor burn it down.

"But the American boy is to be taught to believe in nothing bigger nor better than himself—nothing which he can not hack down or burn at will.

"The mob in Paris that tore down the old altars and set up a naked woman for worship as the Goddess of Reason were saner than we, if we forbid our children to worship at all.

"Who is it that forbids them?

"Not the men who are known as the foremost educators in the nation. The report of the last National Council of Education stated emphatically that 'Never in the history of the higher education has the religious spirit prevailed more widely or extended more deeply than at present,' and that 'never before in the history of college education have biblical studies occupied the place which they hold to-day.'

"The attack upon the teaching of morality and religion in the public schools is based upon a single argument, that 'Religion is nothing if not sectarian,' and that 'no sect has the right to impose its doctrines upon the children of members of other sects.'

"Now the curious fact in this matter is that the demand for the exclusion of the Bible has not been made by any religious denomination, but by a small number of noisy, would-be public advisors, who are for the most part outside of any religious organization.

"And if you search still deeper for facts, you will find that the importance of dogmatic religion is growing weaker in every denomination with every year. The modern rational man, facing the awful instant problems of life, is not interested in squabbles concerning doctrines which do not help him to solve these problems. He cares nothing for guesses about hell or the foreknowledge of God—guesses which no man ever did or ever can answer; or for the differences of opinion as to how water shall be used in baptism or how congregations shall be governed, etc.

"'These are outside, irrelevant matters,' he cries. 'Tell me of God, if there be a God; of Christ, if there be a Christ; tell me how to better my soul here or what chance I have to live again after I am dead.'"

The rational American, continues Mrs. Davis, is not likely to overlook the fact that "the wordy agnostic, who demands that the Bible be now banished from the public schools, except as a specimen of pleasing literature, owes all the freedom and security of his life to this same despised old Bible." We quote further:

"If he is able to sleep at night secure from robbery and murder; if his wife and daughter, through all their pure and happy lives, have been kept apart from sin and stain; if his boy—the child that is bone of his bone and soul of his soul—has been urged upward every moment by his honorable surroundings toward decency, unselfishness, and the noblest manhood, it is due wholly to the influence of the Old and New Testaments, in the country in which he lives.

"This common-sense judge will ask, What right has any American to deprive the coming generation of the beneficent influence which has done so much for us in the past? . . . . . .

"No man has the right to forbid to any human being—not even to his own new-born child—the chance of the highest development which is possible in his country and in his age. Every child born in the United States claims so much from the nation."

That the children of a moral, God-fearing nation should be brought up in ignorance of God and Christ and the ten commandments is "too preposterous a scheme for consideration," says Mrs. Davis, in conclusion.

"Our common-sense citizen will very likely agree with the alarmists that any phase of sectarianism is a dangerous and belittling study to introduce into the public schools, and will calmly suggest that a committee of learned, sincere men of differing faiths be appointed to select such portions of the Bible for daily study as will convey to the child a knowledge of the God who gave him life and of Christ who came to teach him how to live. When the child becomes a man he can study the grounds of petty sectarian differences and quarrel about them if he so choose.

"The choice of this committee will not be difficult. There is more lofty piety, more common sense and sanity among Christians than the alarmists suppose."

ARE THE DAYS OF DARWINISM NUMBERED?

THE recent death of Herbert Spencer lends special timeliness to the above topic, which is being actively debated just now in German theological circles. The immediate cause of the revival of interest in the present status of the Darwinian theory is found in a lengthy article by the veteran philosopher, Edward von Hartmann, which appears in Oswald's "Annalen der Naturphilosophie" (vol. ii., 1903), under the title "Der Niedergang der Darwinismus" ("The Passing of Darwinism"). That the famous "philosopher of the unconscious" is not prejudiced in favor of biblical views has been more than clear since the publication of his "Selbstzersetzung der Christentums" ("Disintegration of Christianity") in 1874. Hartmann in his new article has this to say:

"In the sixties of the past century the opposition of the older group of savants to the Darwinian hypothesis was still supreme. In the seventies, the new idea began to gain ground rapidly in all cultured countries. In the eighties, Darwin's influence was at its height, and exercised an almost absolute control over technical research. In the nineties, for the first time, a few timid expressions of doubt and opposition were heard, and these gradually swelled into a great chorus of voices, aiming at the overthrow of the Darwinian theory. In the first decade of the twentieth century it has become apparent that the days of Darwinism are numbered. Among its latest opponents are such savants as Eimer, Gustav Wolf, De Vries, Hoocke, von Wellstein, Fleischman, Reinke, and many others."

These facts, according to Hartmann's view, while they do not indicate that the Darwinian theory is doomed, undermine its most radical features:

"The theory of descent is safe, but Darwinism has been weighed and found wanting. Selection can in general not achieve any positive results, but only negative effects; the origin of species by minimal changes is possible, but has not been demonstrated. The pretensions of Darwinism as a purely mechanical explanation of results that show purpose are totally groundless."

Other scholars think that Hartmann does not do full justice to the reaction that has set in, particularly in Germany, against Darwinism. This sentiment is voiced by Professor Zoeckler, of the University of Greifswald, in the *Beweis des Glaubens* (No. xi.), a journal which recently published a collection of anti-Darwinian views from German naturalists. He calls the article of Hartmann "the tombstone-inscription [*Grabschrift*] for Darwinism," and goes on to say:

"The claim that the hypothesis of descent is secured scientifically must most decidedly be denied. Neither Hartmann's exposition nor the authorities he cites have the force of moral conviction for the claim for purely mechanical descent. The descent of organisms is not a scientifically demonstrated proposition, altho

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descent in an ideal sense can be made to harmonize with the biblical account of creation."

Views of a similar kind are voiced in many quarters. The Hamburg savant, Edward Hoppe, has written a brochure, "Ist mit der Descendenz-Theorie eine religiöse Vorstellung vereinbar?" [Is the Theory of Evolution reconcilable with the Religious Idea?] in which he takes issue, in the name of religion, with the purely naturalistic type of Darwinian thought. The most pronounced convert to anti-Darwinian views is Professor Fleischmann, of Erlangen, who has not only discarded the mechanical conception of the origin of being, but the whole Darwinian theory. He recently delivered a course of lectures, entitled "Die Darwin'sche Theorie," which have appeared in book form in Leipsic. He comes to this conclusion: "The Darwinian theory of descent has not a single fact to confirm it in the realm of nature. It is not the result of scientific research, but purely the product of the imagination."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CASE OF ABBE LOISY.

A PROBLEM that many think will vitally affect the future of Roman Catholicism and, in a wider sense, of Christian scholarship throughout the world, is presented by the case of the Rev. Abbé Alfred Loisy. M. Loisy, as is well known, is an eminent French biblical critic. He began his career as professor of Hebrew at the Catholic Institute of Paris in 1881, but for ten years has been leading the life of a retired scholar at Bellevue. In January, 1903, his book, "L'Evangile et l'Eglise," was condemned by Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, and by seven French bishops. The author refused, however, to recant his opinions, and in the autumn issued a pamphlet of several hundred pages, entitled "Autour d'un Petit Livre," in which he reiterated and reinforced the arguments of the earlier book. As a result of this action, he incurred the ecclesiastical censure of the Vatican, and the Sacred Congregation of the Index has now published a decree condemning his five principal works, on the ground that they are calculated to seriously trouble the faith of Roman Catholics in certain fundamental truths of their religion, especially in regard to "the primitive revelation, the authenticity of gospel facts and teachings of the Christ's divinity and knowledge, the resurrection, and the divine institution of the church and the sacraments." M. Loisy's intellectual position is sketched as follows by G. C. Rawlinson, a writer in *The Church Times* (London, Anglican):

"The publication of Sabatier's 'Esquisse d'une philosophie de religion,' followed by the astonishing success of Harnack's lectures on the essence of Christianity, in which the Berlin professor reduces the teaching of our Lord, and consequently, for him, essential Christianity, to a belief in the Fatherhood of God, and condemns all later developments of Christianity as departures from the spirit of the Founder, impressed M. Loisy as needing an answer. He saw, too, that the current Catholic apologetic, denying Harnack's facts, and insisting that the church of to-day is practically the same in all cardinal points with the church of apostolic days, was impossible. Defense on those lines he regarded as utterly unscientific and predoomed to failure. Casting about, therefore, for a new line of defense, he found it in what many will think an exaggeration of the doctrine of development; for, accepting all, or nearly all, the advanced critical conclusions on the gospels and the history of the Apostolic Church, he argues that all later developments are developments in the true direction, and have grown out of the teaching of Christ, as the oak grows out of the acorn. . . . M. Loisy scoffs at the idea that such a dogma as that of papal infallibility was known in the early church; the apostles, he says, 'Ne se doutaient pas qu'ils eussent légué un mâitre à Cæsar, ni même qu'ils eussent donné un chef suprême à l'Eglise' [did not suspect that they had bequeathed a master to Cæsar, nor even that they had given a supreme head to the church]; but he believes in papal infallibility none the less. So, too, it is doubtful, according to him, if the apostles after the Resurrection had any idea of the divinity of their master, or of the foundation of the church, or even of the institution of the sacraments as we know them to-day. Such beliefs were, he argues, a gradual growth, but for all that legitimate inferences from the facts.

"It is an attempt at a revolutionary change in the manner of apologetics, and it is certainly enough to carry fright and dismay into the ranks of apologists of the conservative and traditional school. No one can be surprised at the outcry which his books have raised in certain quarters. But it is only fair to remember—and this point is often in danger of being obscured—that his work is apologetic, and intended as a defense of Catholic Christianity as it is in the world to-day. In none of his conclusions is he unorthodox or heretical; he believes, for instance, as sincerely in our Lord's divinity, or in the authority of the church, as the most medieval of his assailants; it is his reasons for believing them, and his manner of arriving at his conclusions, that is to them so entirely unsatisfactory. Profoundly impressed as he is with the truth of critical conclusions on the books of the New Testament, and the origins of Catholic dogma; profoundly impressed also by the difficulties experienced by many through those conclusions, which they believe to be in the main true, but which they are unable to reconcile with religion as taught by the Catholic Church, he has written his books as an attempt to provide a *modus vivendi* between Catholic teaching and historical science, and in no judgment of his work ought this to be left out of account. It is to be feared that in their just and reasonable alarm lest a scandal should be placed in the way of the humbler members of the flock, the clerical authorities are not always equally careful that no scandal should be given to the intelligent and the scholarly.

"No less radical is M. Loisy's work in the department of Biblical criticism. An instance of this may be found in a large commentary of nearly a thousand pages which he has lately published on the Fourth Gospel. In it he throws overboard, not only the Johannean authorship, but the historical character of the gospel altogether, going in this respect further, not only than any orthodox writer, but almost than any other critic. The whole of the gospel he regards as allegorical, and the incidents, even that of the raising of Lazarus, to have had no basis in historical fact."

The same writer says further:

"There are probably two things which, more than anything else, have weighed against M. Loisy. The first is the Protestant influence, his opponents would say tone, that is so obvious in his books. Professor Holtzmann, of Strasburg, and the late Auguste Sabatier, of Paris, have both had an intellectual influence over him, which he would be the last to deny or attempt to hide. No less damaging probably has been the chorus of praise with which his work has been received in Protestant quarters. The other blot, as his judges would consider it, is the tone of his books. They are entirely without unction. . . . Besides, M. Loisy is sarcastic, and makes no attempt to conceal his contempt for his detractors. And as even cardinals are human, we may take it that this malicious propensity of his has done his cause no good.

"What the effect of the censure will be on the future of the liberal Catholic school is not easy to predict. It counts among its adherents some of the ablest of the younger clergy and laity of France, and how the condemnation will be received by them remains to be seen. The liberal Catholic movement has been killed in Germany. Will it now be killed in France too? And what will be M. Loisy's next move? Will he leave his books in circulation and pay no attention to the decree, thus becoming an open mutineer, or will he, like a docile son of the church, suppress the condemned works—and write another more sarcastic still? The one thing he will not do, one may predict confidently, will be to remain silent. The contest between him and the authorities has now lasted ten years, and the last chapter promises to be interesting."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. J. E. HUBBARD, a prominent worker in the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, has gone to Havana to establish a branch of the organization in the Cuban capital.

AN "Industrial Missions Association" has been formed in New York, with the idea of inaugurating and developing self-supporting industrial missions all over the world. The secretary of the association is Mr. Henry W. Fry, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and its advisory council includes the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Barton, Mr. John W. Wood, and Mr. Robert E. Speer.

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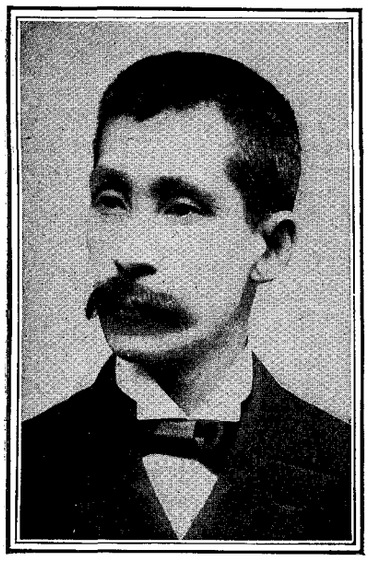
FOREIGN TOPICS.

CHINA'S CHOICE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

IN spite of a general effect of flimsiness, the structure of China's Government is not too venerably unscientific for war in its more modern phases. Military organs abroad are showing interest in this neglected fact. Their arguments indicate that recent despair over the strategical situation in Peking is premature. The *Reichswehr* (Vienna) despises predictions of chaos among the mandarins when Russia and Japan shall at last have driven peace from one-half of the earth. China, thinks the Austrian military organ, is slowly constituting an efficient army, an opinion indorsed by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) and the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). The genius of Yuan-Shih-Kai, perhaps the most enlightened of the viceroys, is responsible for the progress made. He has purchased thousands of rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition in recent months, and he has taught his picked troops the use of them. The Belgian organ attributes some at least of Russia's procrastination and politeness to a salutary perception of what Chinese soldiers might do. Indeed, Minister Lessar told Prince Ching, according to the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, that the fighting edge of the Chun-Chuses hindered Russia's evacuation of Manchuria. The Chun-Chuses have since subsided, a fact reported by Prince Ching to Mr. Lessar, who replied, according to the London *Times*, that this is winter and the Russian soldiers can not be moved on account of the cold. When this was repeated to Yuan-Shih-Kai, he signed large contracts for ammunition and tinned goods. The *Indépendance Belge* has formed the highest estimate of his military capacity, observing:

"Yuan-Shih-Kai had, indeed, organized in his former province a body of troops of some 40,000 men, very well armed, drilled, and commanded—a solid nucleus of the coming Chinese army. It was this armed body which, on its knees and with weapons held aloft, lined the streets on the occasion of the reentry of the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager into Peking after the memorable flight. After the death of Li Hung Chang the post of viceroy of Pe-chi-li was given to Yuan-Shih-Kai, and all those who have any familiarity with conditions in the Far East saw a significant fact here. The mission entrusted to the new viceroy was performance of the great and pressing duty of the hour—namely, organization—or rather reorganization—of the military system of the empire. Yuan-Shih-Kai is in agreement, as to this pressing need, with the court and its highest dignitaries, especially the viceroy Chang-Chih-Tung and Prince Ching. He was in like accord with Yung-Su, the recently deceased grand secretary.



JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

Mr. Jutaro Komura has had charge of Japan's diplomatic case during the whole course of the present negotiations between Tokyo and St. Petersburg, which began with the presentation of the Japanese note in the Czar's capital on August 12 last.

"China is without a central army, for the Manchu troops, styled 'bannerets,' are scarcely worthy of that designation. Hitherto the viceroys and the governors had formed their military forces independently. It is sufficient to mention this fact to make evident that such heterogeneous forces, without uniformity, without unity, could not form an organization in any sense of the term. To put an end to this embarrassing diversity, to concentrate military authority in one hand at the center, to bring into existence an army totally different from the old locally controlled bodies and that could be sent to any point within the empire—such was the task of the innovators, among whom the Viceroy of Pe-chi-li was the most advanced. . . . . .

"It is quite likely that the plan for the reorganization of the army will have been put into execution without much delay. We are too apt to deem China inert because she is deliberate. We think she is antiquated because her civilization is very old. As a matter of fact, the country is new. This is proven by the rapid growth in its commerce, by the triumphant competition of Chinese merchants with foreign merchants. We should not, therefore, feel surprised if the few Europeans who really know China predict that in the matter of reform—especially of military science—she will move more rapidly than did Japan."

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RUSSIA'S MINISTER TO KOREA.

Mr. Paul Pavloff is said to have obtained from the Korean Emperor (then a fugitive in the Russian legation) some of the Yalu timber-cutting concessions against which Japan is protesting. This is denied by Mr. Pavloff's official superiors.

This line of reasoning is pursued by the *Journal des Débats*, the Paris paper being further impressed by the fact that Yuan-Shih-Kai's influence at court tells against Russia. The great viceroy, it notes, has called in Japanese military experts to help him in his work. "The Japanese are very numerous among the regiments of Yuan-Shih-Kai in the capacity of instructors. Every year their influence increases." Friendly as it is to Russia, the French daily seems to think that the outlook in the event of war is for a Japanized China. But if Yuan-Shih-Kai were removed from his responsible post—and the Russians are striving to bring about his downfall—the inference must be that Russia has captured the dynasty and the mandarins. The London *Times* sees the situation in another aspect, and argues that China's Government would be in all probability on the side of Russia, should there be any clash of resounding arms. To quote:

"Tho China is not actually one of the two parties in the present dispute, she is very closely concerned with it, inasmuch as the whole *impasse* arises from the practical absorption of her Manchurian provinces by Russia, and in so far as her attitude in the event of a Russo-Japanese war could not be a matter of indifference to the two combatants. Tho her part may be at present a purely passive one, she is by no means a negligible factor in the situation. At the same time her position in the present crisis is a very different thing from what it was when the prospect of an armed struggle in the Far East last attracted the gaze of Western Europe to that quarter. The contrast between the place held in the estimation of the world by the China of 1894 and that held by the China of to-day is an instructive lesson for the historian, and even for the moralist. Ten years ago, when China was on the point of measuring her strength against the young empire which is now our ally, the majority of people in this country could not find words emphatic enough to express their belief in her superiority and her certainty of triumph. The latent resources of China were an accepted dogma, and the way in which her power actually crumbled to pieces before her vigorous antagonist came with all the shock of a complete surprise to spectators in the West. Japan, then an unknown quantity, has now taken the place to which China has failed both morally and materially, to justify any claim. . . . .

"China, however, as our correspondent's message shows this morning, is not yet by any means decadent beyond hope. Her

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court and its environment are indeed hopeless, but the fact that she has managed to get as far as she has done in spite of them is in itself rather a good sign. Peking certainly presents a depressing picture. The Dowager-Empress, guided by the all-powerful eunuch Li Lien-ying and other reactionaries, continues to do her best to make decent government impossible, and to undermine all China's chances of stability as an independent Power. These are the interests which are likely to be cast on the side of Russia in the present crisis."

Japan's strengthening hold upon the regenerated military system of China is the dread of Russia, thinks the London *Standard*. "If, for example, the Japanese should take in hand, with all their characteristic energy and genius, the reorganization of the Chinese army on a huge scale—that is, in such a way as would inevitably render the yellow terror a dread reality—Russia's further expansion in eastern Asia would become a matter of vital urgency." The London paper prints the remark of an eminent Russian—name unstated—to the effect that when the yellow peril materializes, Russia "must, of necessity, bear the first shock," a consideration which should "alone lessen the animosity and dissipate the acrimony and jealousy" with which Russia's position in the Far East is now regarded. China has been too long underestimated as a factor in the Russo-Japanese crisis, thinks the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). For obvious reasons, then, Russia is striving to wrest from China a treaty of such a nature that in the event of war Japan will be driven to act against the Government of Peking, "theoretically at least." But that cautious organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, observing that "it is appropriate to consider attentively what the attitude of China would be in the event of hostilities," interprets the outlook thus:

"The men who are best informed regarding affairs in the Far East feel justified in saying that, left to herself, China would eagerly adopt and loyally observe a strict neutrality. The question is to ascertain if she will be left at liberty to follow the bent of her interests and her instincts. Some imagine, rightly or wrongly, that Russia attaches importance to the withdrawal of China from this inaction, either to give rise to a treaty complication or preferably to gain the utmost license in case of victory, and, at the moment of reaping the harvest of profit, thus acquire in China the advantages which Japan is not in a position to gain in like measure.

"Some correspondents of English newspapers think it not inappropriate to recall memories of 1900 and 1901, to recollect—after their fashion, which is not that of impartial history—how the occupation of the port of New-Chwang was arranged and accomplished. According to them, the capable diplomatist who speaks for the Czar in Peking, and who has won so many laurels in the difficult field of Asiatic politics since the now distant days when he presided, at the time of the Penjdeh excitement, over the delimitation of the Afghan frontier—Mr. Lessar—has indulged in a quite unexpected outburst of brutal candor. In reply to a rather urgent question as to what would be done, in case the necessity arose, to force a rupture with a resolutely pacific China, he is said to have exclaimed: 'Bah! we'll pull her queue until she bites.'

"It is permissible, it is even demanded by sound judgment, to have only slight faith, until confirmation comes, in stories which lack proof. But it is none the less a sign of the times and a curious symptom of the state of mind in Peking, that there should be such persistence in ascribing to Russia an eager desire to find China among her enemies.

"What use will China deem herself able to make of her resources, and will she feel more hostility toward Japan for the victories of the recent past than dread of Russia because of the deadly embrace which is gradually tightening its folds? Whatever may be the real intentions of the central Government, there is no lack of sworn enemies of Russia in the subordinate ranks of the administration and among the people.

"In Pe-chi-li, the viceroy, Yuan-Shih-Kai, and the commander-in-chief, General Ma, are devoting themselves to preparations on a grand scale. They are opening schools for non-commissioned officers, as well as an officers' school in Peking. They have formulated a plan of general conscription that will give them next year, in this one province, no less than one hundred and thirty battalions for a three-year period of service. A special military tax is being levied. The regular army is subjected to frequent exercises and drills. Meanwhile, the too celebrated Tung-Fu-Hsiang is carrying on a violent Russophobe campaign in Mongolia. [The London *Times* contradicts this statement regarding Tung-Fu-Hsiang, who is living, it declares, in retirement and taking no part in affairs.]

"Account must also be taken of those redoubtable bands of brigands, the Chun-Chuses, who are ravaging Manchuria and the neighboring country, inspiring dread even in large towns like Vladivostock. The ultimate intervention of those brigands would be of a kind to create for the advantage of Japan and in the name of China embarrassments of a serious kind for a Russia involved in a mighty war in the Far East."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH DREAD OF A COTTON CRISIS.

PANIC is spreading through England as a result of the threatened great shortage in our cotton crop. London newspapers are vividly reminded of the collapse of Lancashire's industries when "cotton was king" in the days of the American Civil War. A cotton crisis, that must ramify in all directions, is gloomily anticipated. "The cloud that overhangs Lancashire shows no signs of lifting," according to *The Daily News* (London):

"There has already been one year of serious shortage, and at the present moment many mills are closed in Lancashire, and many work-people are unemployed, in consequence of the falling-off in the American supply during 1902-03. If there is to be another serious shortage in 1904, it will mean an industrial crisis in Lancashire. Such shortages are almost always accompanied by attempts, too often successful, to corner the American market. By a process which the ancients regarded as the most serious crime against society, a man sitting in New York can cause distress to thousands of homes across the Atlantic, and can be regarded as exceptionally smart for so doing. He makes a fortune in an hour; but it is a fortune that leaves many sorrowing. Some day, perhaps, we, too, shall regard it as criminal that men should thus be able to gamble in the necessities of life and turn the wheels of commerce into a Juggernaut's car. . . . . .

"The really serious question is that the cotton supplies of the world are not expanding to meet the increasing demand of the world's inhabitants. The supply is still virtually confined to the Southern States. Egypt produces a little cotton—about 1,000,000 bales—of a special and superior kind. West Africa is beginning to produce some. But there seems no other spot on the world's surface so peculiarly adapted to the production of cotton as the Southern States of America, just as there seems no other spot so well suited to the manufacture of cotton as Lancashire. This is a very serious outlook. The number of people wanting cotton garments steadily increases; the supply of cotton, if anything, steadily falls off. How is it to be solved? Shall we find some other fiber with which to clothe ourselves? Or shall we have to find, by persistent experiment, some other spot on the world's surface where cotton can be grown?"

Not a few of the English papers are deriving comfort from the prospect that the official estimate of the United States Government bureau may turn out incorrect. Upon this basis *The St. James's Gazette* (London) and the London *Times* are hopeful. But the London *Standard*, while willing enough to look on the bright side of things, is inclined to fear the worst, and says:

"It is felt to be only too certain that the staple industry is condemned to pass through a formidable trial during the next few months. Under the influence of the bad news there is a manifest disposition to fear the worst. . . . The cotton industry in Lancashire notoriously works at all times on a narrow margin, and the recurrence of panics and violent fluctuations of prices must do a great and, perhaps, prolonged injury. Nor can the ill-effects of the disturbance be confined to one trade. They will make themselves felt outside by causing a diminution of purchasing power in the community at large. The distress threatening the manufacture of cotton goods—and, through it, all other trades, in less but appreciable degree—is an impressive example of the dangers attending the dependence of an industry on one source of supply. It is true that cotton comes from elsewhere than the South-

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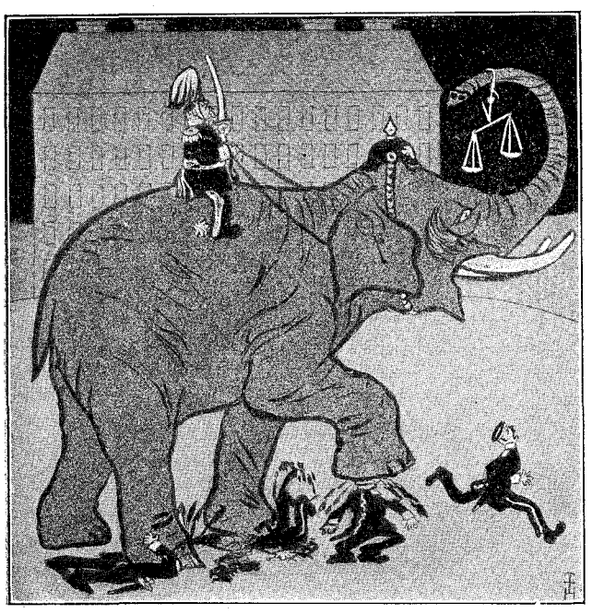
ern States of the Union; but they are so much the greatest growers that a failure in their crop is a disaster to the whole world."

TORTURE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

IT transpired, during a recent military trial not far from Berlin, that one officer had long boasted of a certain stout club wielded by himself as the best drill-master in the whole army. Another officer was caught editing the regulations by the interpolation of the words, "Beat them—when no one sees," the personal



IN DARKEST GERMANY.
How the military system acts on the individual.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

pronoun having reference, more particularly, to the material in the ranks. The practise of borrowing from conscripts has spread like wildfire among the non-commissioned officers, whose impecuniosity has rendered impossible the repayment of loans so trifling as four cents after intervals of months. A lieutenant has been found guilty of ill-treating private soldiers in 698 cases, and a sergeant has 1,520 cases of similar character to his credit. The more humane class of offenders have not apparently ill-treated more than fifty or sixty men. Kicking in the abdomen, pounding with the fist, spitting in the face, and pulling teeth are the more habitual ingenuities of discipline. Complaints, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, are comparatively rare "on account of the prevailing reign of terror in the ranks," and even when, "as often happens," men are rendered unfit for military duty by the treatment they receive, "they dread giving evidence before a court-martial." For an ironical reference to "nonsense about humanity," in connection with one court-martial, a Socialist editor has been sentenced to imprisonment because, as the *Hamburger Nachrichten* explains, sarcasm makes the position of an officer difficult. But the *Frankfurter Zeitung* complains that the officer receives an inadequate punishment in most instances. "In Breslau," it declares, "a sergeant so beat and cuffed a recruit that the latter, altho forbidden to do so, went to a physician for treatment, and learned that his ear-drum had been ruptured. The recruit was made permanently deaf, yet the sergeant received only a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment." Further:

"In order to put an end to existing evils, it is first of all necessary to conduct military trials in public. No improvement worth considering, in the interest of the army itself, can possibly take place in the absence of the widest publicity. As long as courts-martial continue to shrink from publicity, they unwittingly prejudice the military authority as such. In the case of Lieutenant Schilling's court-martial at Metz [this officer's ill-treatment of his men has been one of Germany's recent military sensations], the secrecy of the proceedings can only have afforded occasion for the worst surmises. Public opinion will leap to the conclusion that the circumstances are especially aggravated. Military interests, which it is sought to protect by means of absolute secrecy, are by such methods prejudiced to the utmost. When will it finally dawn upon the authorities that public proceedings are the most wholesome in such cases?"

But the military authorities in Germany are proving by their energetic prosecution of offenders that they are resolved to extirpate the evil, thinks the London *Standard*, altho the London *Times* is unfavorably impressed by the fact that at recent courts-martial "the soldiers who appeared as witnesses had to be repeatedly pressed by the president to give their evidence." And there appears in the Paris *Gaulois*, from the pen of Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset, a somewhat sensational article on the subject. "The officers in Germany form a caste," he declares. "The non-commissioned officers comprise another class. The soldiers are simply a drove of cattle, driven by blows." The consequence is a deterioration which, this French officer thinks, "masks a profound moral paralysis behind a haughty demeanor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOOM OF ENGLAND'S EDUCATION ACT.

IT seems at last to have dawned upon even the warmest supporters of England's famous education act that the statute will have to go. It has, according to the unwilling admission of the London *Spectator*, proved unworkable. The passive resisters, who refuse to conform to the law on conscientious grounds, are slowly but surely, thinks the London *News*, organ of the non-conformist conscience, transferring the administration of the new act into a sort of legalized pandemonium. "In the majority of cases the magistrates have loathed their new duties," writes Rev. C. Silvester Horne, a passive-resistance leader, in *The New Liberal Review* (London), "just as the average overseer or policeman hates the dirty work he is now required to do." And he thus sets forth the standpoint of passive resistance:

"But unless we make the present system unworkable, we shall have it with us to our irretrievable loss. Non-conformity is demanding a national system. The passive resister is playing the part of patriot. His sufferings may be insignificant—tho they have often been considerable—but they are as much a contribution to the prosperity and glory of this country as the sufferings of any soldier on the field. Our reply to the Government is perfectly firm and fearless. We say, press your advantage while you can; visit your hatred upon the traditional enemies of ecclesiastical privilege; triumph over the non-conformists; abuse the opportunity of your khaki majority to destroy the democratic gains of a generation, but do not expect us to submit, for we will not. We had to choose either to assist or to resist, and we have chosen. Of this threefold wrong done to education, to democracy, and to religion, our hands are clean. We shall offer to these statutes an invincible antagonism, and shall never rest till the last vestige of ecclesiastical privilege has disappeared. When that day comes, as it will, it will be seen that the passive resisters did not witness and suffer in vain."

This line of reasoning is roundly denounced by the London *Times*, which considers passive resistance "a cheap martyrdom," while the Conservative London *Standard* refers to "the unscrupulous campaign of misrepresentation which is carried on by a group of political dissenters, and the flagrantly false statements on the subject which issue from too many non-conformist pulpits." *The Saturday Review* (London) says that the merits of the controversy will be overlooked in the general desire to put an end to the pandemonium created by the act. "For the sake of quiet, he [the ordinary citizen] may at any time throw his weight in favor of wholly secular education. . . . He will take no trouble to ascertain nicely the rights and wrongs of a dispute he abhors. His main

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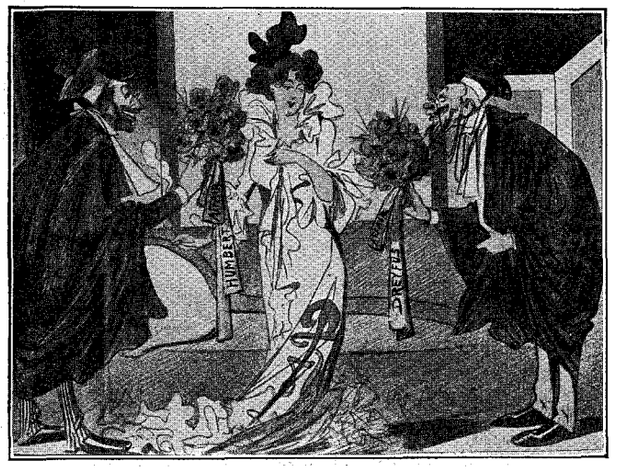
object is to stop the noise of the disputants." "Whichever way, then, the next election goes," concludes the London *Spectator*, "an alteration in the settlement of 1902 is now inevitable."

KEEPING THE DREYFUS CASE OUT OF FRENCH POLITICS.

HANDWRITING is imitated in French military circles with a fidelity so miraculous that the anticlerical *Action* doubts the expediency of ordering a new court-martial to make an end once for all of the reopened Dreyfus case. It hopes the inquiry now proceeding will be conducted in a strictly judicial spirit. It



OVERWHELMED.

FRANCE—"Two affairs on hand at once! This is too much."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

fears that a new court-martial may afford another opportunity to chirographical colonels with imitative instincts. The Ministry of War, according to the *Dêpêche de Toulouse*, is overwhelmed with proof of the spurious character of documents in evidence at the last court-martial. "More serious still, forged documents, or, in any event, altered documents, were shown to the judges, whose verdict may have been influenced thereby." But the celebrated Senator Clemenceau protests in the *Aurore* (Paris) against the theory that no new court-martial is necessary. "What vigor will be infused into the enemies of justice," asserts the fiery anticlerical, "if we let them say that after having asked the judgment of his peers for Dreyfus, we have shrunk from a decisive test in the very hour when three years of public discussion have dissipated the clouds in which this dreadful affair was involved?" "The third and last act of the Dreyfus drama has begun," asserts the *Kölnische Zeitung*. "The Court of Cassation will render the decree that justice demands and will nullify the verdict of Rennes." The real question, according to the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), is whether or not any new political agitation will follow the reinstatement of the unfortunate captain, and upon this point it is inclined to agree with English newspapers that the case can be kept out of French politics. Times have changed in France since the last court-martial, remarks the London *Outlook*. "If the Angel Gabriel had appeared in the witness-box to declare Dreyfus innocent, his testimony would have been rejected." France has nothing to fear in the way of political upheaval from the reopened Dreyfus case, thinks the London *Times*. "Any incidental political consequences which the inquiry may have will presumably be rather of a negative than a positive description, and will probably result in finally consigning the celebrated and ominous Dreyfus affair to the domain of history." Yet the opponents of Dreyfus, according to the London *Standard*, "will not admit that any new fact can have been discovered, and are doing their utmost to revive the agitation in the country, and to take the question out of the judicial sphere."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONFUSION IN THE COUNSELS OF THE CZAR.

COUNT LAMSDORFF is too inert a Minister of Foreign Affairs to please the Czar's mother—a bit of gossip which the *Zeit* (Vienna) retails on the authority of "a diplomatist in Vienna who is bound to know what is going on." The count is also disparaged by the Czar's brother-in-law, as the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) learns from "a Copenhagen politician who has more than once proved to be exceptionally well-informed about events in the Russian court." And the London *Standard*, on the authority of "a person who has considerable knowledge," asserts that "there is a strong warlike party in Russia which does all it can to overthrow the count." These obscure effusions have all a Danish origin, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) avers. The end in view is the downfall of the count and the promotion to his post of the Russian minister in Copenhagen, Mr. Isvolski. Mr. Isvolski's statesmanship is of a fighting type, and his appointment as Foreign Minister was once announced—prematurely, as it turned out—in the Paris *Temps*, to the intense annoyance of the Czar, who, the Vienna *Zeit* says, had a falling out with his Danish relatives about it.

This confusion in the counsels of the Czar, according to the *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna), may result seriously for the peace of the world. But it says confidently that there is no truth in the renewed rumors of Count Lamsdorff's dismissal. His most noted opponent is Admiral Alexeieff, according to the St. Petersburg correspondents of many European newspapers. They report that the viceroy in the Far East secured his present ample powers in the face of Count Lamsdorff's protests. General Kuropatkin, Minister of War, intimates the London *Times*, saved himself by a timely acquiescence in the uncompromising policy of Admiral Alexeieff, altho the difficulty of finding another Minister of War had something to do with the general's retention. Count Lamsdorff was saved, thinks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), because he is very useful in a Balkan crisis. In an Asiatic crisis, according to European press comment on the present situation, the count is a statesman of no particular consequence.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ITALY AND LEARNING.—"Mommsen's reputation in Italy was so great" says the London *Review of Reviews*, "that the reply 'Sono Theodore Mommsen' once disarmed a band of brigands."

INGRATITUDE.—"An obviously sincere irritation is expressed at St. Petersburg," thinks the London *Standard*, "over the persistence of the United States in demanding the opening of ports in Manchuria. America is tartly asked why she troubles an old friend."

CLASSICAL RIOTERS.—"There have been riots at Athens over a performance of Æschylus in the vernacular, and one person has been killed and eight wounded," observes the London *Speaker*. "It reminds us of the bloody conflicts in ancient Alexandria over minute points of doctrine."

HINT TO A PHILANTHROPIST.—"We do not want to become the dumping-ground for millionaire philanthropists of America any more than for the destitute aliens of Europe," asserts *The Saturday Review* (London). "Let Mr. Carnegie set up his libraries in his own country. We can pay for our own."

THE PAPACY AND THE LATIN POWERS.—"When Pius X. casts his glance over his spiritual empire from the elevation of the papal throne he will see a horizon girt with storm in many directions," says the London *Tablet*, an organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England. "The disastrous conflict in France, so full of menace for the future of that country and for all those to which its widespread influence extends, can not but fill him with apprehension and anxiety. Deeply pondered and earnestly weighed must be his own words and actions with regard to it, lest he should further exasperate a government ready, it may be, to snatch at a pretext for aggravated forms of aggression. In Italy he sees the civil power placed in permanent antagonism to the church by the very origin and constitution of the nation itself, while his own position is one of precarious dependence on an alien and hostile government for even such limited rights as he enjoys. Here, too, a temporary truce between irreconcilable claims seems the utmost that can be hoped for in the present state of politics. In Spain, the third great Latin country, the struggle between religion and revolution, if it has not reached so acute a stage as among the sister nations, is none the less agitating society with its preliminary throes. In all three a profoundly Catholic people seem hopelessly entangled in the meshes of powerful organizations obeying the watchwords of so-called liberalism in its war upon faith."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Sermons from St. Ignatius' Pulpit."—Rev. Arthur Ritchie. (298 pp.; price, $1 net. Young Churchman Company.)

"The Divine Processional."—Denis Wortman. (283 pp. Fleming H. Revell Company.)

"The Rescue of the Princess Sylvia."—Alice Chadwick. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Psychic Healing."—Rev. Vernon C. Harrington. (Paper, 30 pp.; price, $0.10. Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland.)

"Four New York Boys."—John W. Davis. (241 pp., price, $1. Educational Publishing Company, New York.)

"The Great Portraits of the Bible."—Louis Albert Banks. (351 pp.; price, $1.50. Eaton & Mains.)

"Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion."—J. E. Harrison. (680 pp., price, $5. The Macmillan Company.)

"The A. B.-Z. of Our Own Nutrition."—Horace Fletcher. (426 pp.; price, $1 net. Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"Addresses and Proceedings of the National Educational Association at Boston, 1903." and "Year-Book and List of Active Members, 1903–1904."—Published by the Association at Winona, Minn.)

"The Relations Between Freedom and Responsibility in the Evolution of Democratic Government."—Arthur Twining Hadley. (175 pp.; $1 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Woman's Unfitness for Higher Coeducation."—Ely Van de Warker. (225 pp.; $1.25 net. The Grafton Press.)

"Reminiscences of the Civil War."—Gen. John B. Gordon. (474 pp.; $3 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Autobiography of Seventy Years."—George F. Hoar. (Two volumes, 927 pp.; $7.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Ben Blunt."—Speed Mosby. (Commercial Printing Company, St. Louis.)

"The Deliverance."—Ellen Glasgow. (543 pp.; $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"The Autobiography of the I or Ego."—Charles Kirkland Wheeler. (115 pp.; $1. Published by author at 9 Park Square, Boston.)

"Anacaona and other Poems."—John M. Morse. (The Grafton Press, New York.)

"Tamarack Farm."—George Scott. (220 pp.; $1.25. The Grafton Press.)

"Singoalla."—Translated from the Swedish by Axel Josephsson. (The Grafton Press, $1.25.)

"Months and Moods."—A fifteen-year calendar by Edward Curtis. (The Grafton Press, $1 net.)

"Varied Types."—G. K. Chesterson. (269 pp.; $1.20 net. Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Life-Work of George Frederick Watts."—Hugh Macmillan. (E. P. Dutton, $1.50 net.)

"Book of the Short Story."—Jessup and Canby. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

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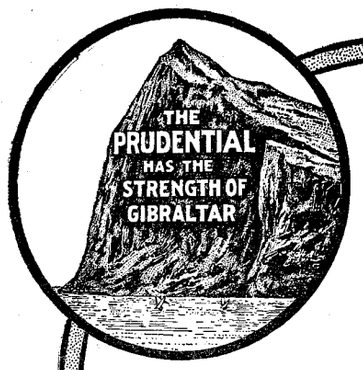
These vibrant tones and clear!
Listen! The bells are tolling
The requiem of the year:
The year that dies, as mute it lies
Midst fallen leaves and sere!



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Now, by the fading embers
That on earth's hearthstone glow,
How sadly one remembers
The things of long ago:
The wistful things, with flame-bright wings,
That vanished long ago!

The self-effacing sorrow,
The generous desire,
The pledges for the morrow,
Enkindled at this fire!—
Enkindled here, O dying year!
Where smoulders low thy pyre.

What hope and what ambition,
What dreams beyond recall!
Look we for their fruition,
To find them ashes all?
Is life the wraith of love—of faith?
Then let the darkness fall!

The sparks—how fast they dwindle!
How faint their being glows!
Quickly! the fire rekindle—
Ah, quickly! 'er it goes!
Woo living breath from the lips of death!—
From ashes bring the rose!

. . . . . .

Kind God! The bells, in gladness!
The rose of hope hath bloomed!
For, consecrating sadness,
Life hath its own resumed,
And welcomes here the new-born year—
A phœnix, unconsumed!

—From *Harper's Magazine.*

The Muse of Song.

A hitherto unpublished Poem by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Her sweeter voice the Heavenly Maid imparts
To tell the secrets of our aching hearts;
For this, a suppliant, captive, prostrate, bound,
She kneels imploring at the feet of Sound;
For this, convulsed in thought's maternal pains,
She loads her arms with rime's resounding chains:
Faint tho the music of her fetters be,
It lends one charm,—her lips are ever free.

—From *Success.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

January 11.—Japan formally notifies China that Russia's second proposal is unsatisfactory and declares that unless Russia recedes war will be declared. Neutrality is demanded of China. Russia promises to respect the treaty rights of all nations in Manchuria.

January 12.—The Emperor of Japan and his leading statesmen confer at Tokyo, and a reply to Russia's latest note is drafted. Two divisions of Russian troops are entrained for the Far East over the Siberian Railway.

January 13.—Japan's reply to Russia fixes no time limit to the negotiations and her ministers say her attitude is remarkably conciliatory.

January 14.—The Czar announces that he firmly desires peace with Japan, and he would do all in his power to avert hostilities. Two Russian transports carrying troops pass through the Bosporus en route to the Far East. A massacre of foreigners is threatened in Seoul, Korea, and United States Minister Allen advises all Americans to stay indoors.

January 15.—It is reported that Russia has requested Turkey to allow war-vessels to pass the Dardanelles.

January 16.—Russia is not expected to accept all of Japan's last propositions, but may yield some points, hoping for a continuance of the negotiations. Sixty additional United States marines arrive at Seoul.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 11.—A thousand of the Mad Mullah's men are killed by a British force in Somaliland.

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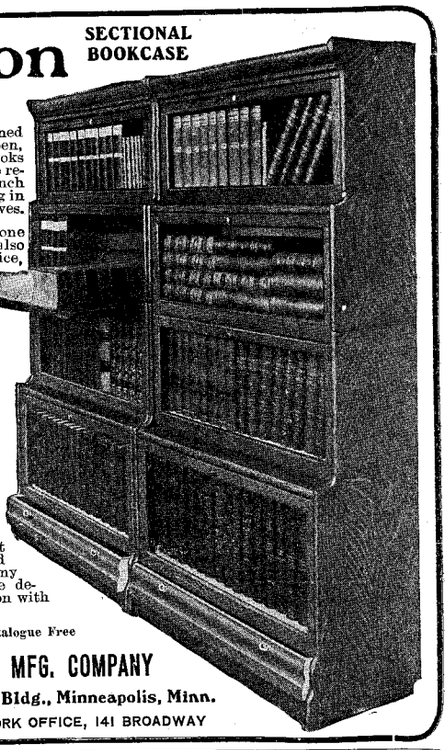

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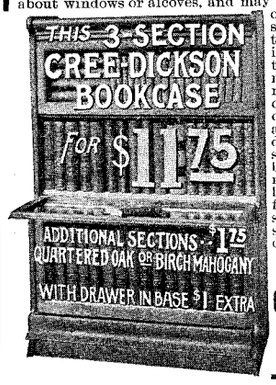

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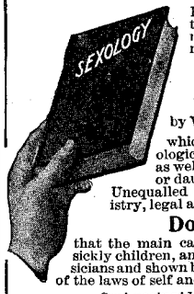

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that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children, and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?
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is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighterthan electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere
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7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

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That you can add to your income by reading proof or corresponding for the press? It will pay you to write us for more information on either subject, unless you are satisfied with your present salary.
The opportunities are many and you can succeed because our instruction is thorough, personal and founded on practical experience. If you prefer to write ads we can teach you that also.
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Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?
We prepare carefully

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Established 1893
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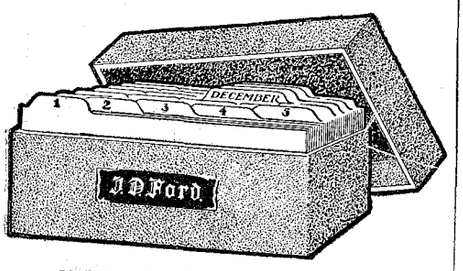

With His Name on It in Gold

But we are getting ahead of our story. This little box of cards is called the Perpetual Reminder. "Worth forty-seven pigeon holes," as one user says, and any number of note books. Placed in your desk it is a receptacle for all the miscellaneous matters—all the memorandums—now scattered about the office. It is a complete desk and pocket card system. It has guide cards by months and days and a quantity of fine, heavy linen two by five inch record cards. The cards are in an ingenious silk-cloth covered board box—ingenious because of a peculiar arrangement which keeps the TODAY cards always to the front, and the guide cards always in sight. On the front of the handsome box is your name in gold letters. The other fellows in the office will soon see the great value of the Perpetual Reminder, and they might "borrow" it if it weren't for your name staring them in the face.

The way to get the Perpetual Reminder for nothing is through SYSTEM. System is essential to business success. And so is SYSTEM, the magazine. It tells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that any one can possibly tell you about system and business methods. Ninety-six or more pages monthly cramful of business ideas for YOU. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your busines perplexities—but if it does not, SYSTEM has a staff of Experts—practical business men—who will answer your questions gladly and cheerfully and promptly. this service will cost you not one single penny—if you are a subscriber to SYSTEM. The price of SYSTEM is two dollars a year. It is worth a great deal more than that to any alert man with his eyes on the main chance.

The president of a large lumber company says;

"It is absolutely necessary to us in the conduct of our business to have before us such information as SYSTEM gives. Our entire office system has been made up from suggestions contained in your publication."

Special Offer to "Literary Digest" Readers:

We said the Perpetual Reminder would cost you nothing. Here is the way. Send us two dollars for a year's subscription to SYSTEM and we will send you, every cost prepaid, a Perpetual Reminder with your name in gold on the front. Write your name and address in the white space opposite; tear out this advertisement and mail it to us. Write plainly, so that we will make no mistake in setting your name. Inclose the money and we will enter you as a subscriber—send you an expert consultation certificate, entitling you to free advice—and ship you the Reminder. Act at once. We have only a few of the Reminders on hand, and we believe they will be snapped up in a hurry. ACT.

—Write Name and Address Here—

THE SYSTEM COMPANY,
940 First National Bank Building - Chicago.

The island of St. Andrews sends a commission to seek annexation to Panama.

January 12.—News from Colon indicates that Colombia is determined to send an army to attack Panama.

January 13.—Reports from Damaraland, Southwest Africa, that an uprising is imminent, alarm the German War Office.

January 14. — Bulgarians blow up a Turkish powder magazine near Uskub, killing thirty Turks.

January 15.—France, *in a note to the Vatican*, demands acquiescence in appointments made by the French Government, and has demanded that the Papal Nuncio leave the country.

January 16.—Mutinous Turkish troops at Beirut, threaten to sack the town unless paid $80,000 arrears of pay.

January 17.—Russian Minister of the Interior has completed a draft of the scheme for peasant reform.

Government troops in Santo Domingo capture Porto Plata, and General Deschamps flees to the United States consulate; British cruiser *Pallas* lands marines.

The Turkish Government orders that the arrears due to the troops at Beirut be paid.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 11.—*Senate:* The nominations of William H. Taft to be Secretary of War and Luke E. Wright to be governor of the Philippines are confirmed. The motion to reconsider the confirmation of W. I. Buchanan to be minister to Panama is defeated.

January 12.—*Senate:* A five-hour debate takes place over Senator Bacon's resolution asking the President to negotiate a treaty with Colombia to adjust the differences over Panama.

House: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is discussed. Congressman Hepburn makes an attack on the Civil Service system.

January 13.—*Senate:* Panama questions are discussed; Senator Spooner answers attacks on the Administration's policy by Senators Carmack and Tillman.

House: The paragraph providing for the salaries and expenses of the Civil Service Commission is stricken out of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

January 14.—*Senate:* Senator Depew defends and Senator Newlands attacks the President's Panama policy.

House: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, carrying $29,711,700, is passed; the item covering salaries and expenses of the Civil Service Commission is restored.

January 15.—*Senate:* The Panama question is again discussed, Senator Teller attacking the Administration's policy.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 11.—The trial of August W. Machen, the Groff and Lorenzes on charges of postal frauds begin in Washington.

City Councilman Kratz, of St. Louis, who jumped $20,000 bail, is taken back to that city

Eczema

Ordinary "medicated" soaps are nothing but soap and have no medicinal effect.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap disinfects, heals eruptions, eczema and cures itching.

One cake of this soap contains more pure sulphur than does a whole box of other "sulphur" soaps. You can be

Cured with Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

$100 Hard Earned.

Everywhere are to be found men and women with accumulated savings, laid by for the rainy day.

These savings are the result of thrift, economy, energy and self-sacrifice; all links in the chain of success.

Dollars thus hard-earned should not in any case be invested in speculative securities, which promise returns of 8, 10, 12 or 20%; for in nine chances out of ten, the final result is either a partial or entire loss.

Very rarely is it possible to invest in securities yielding above 6% and keep the principal secure from loss.

Thousands of men and women, perfectly sane in other respects, who thought differently a year ago, will tell you now that this is gospel truth.

Money saved should be invested conservatively; for to keep it secure from depreciation or total loss is an accomplishment more difficult of attainment than the getting of it. Ask the thousands above referred to.

To Conservative Investors.

The **Preferred Stock** of the **United States Telephone Co.**, pays 6% dividends per year in quarterly instalments, 1½% each in January, April, July and October. Par value of shares, $100. The Company owns and operates 20,000 miles of wire, furnishing long distance **telephone service** to over **400 towns** in **Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kentucky** and **West Virginia**, and has exclusive contracts with all companies.

The thing itself long passed the experimental stage. Its earning capacity is proven, and its financial condition has been **audited by Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants** of New York and London, whose report will be furnished on request.

Permanent Income.

The following reasons convinced previous purchasers that U. S. Telephone Preferred Stock is an absolutely safe investment.

First—Its business is free from local conditions affecting the average corporation, as its operations cover a broad field, and its earnings are derived from hundreds of thousands of people who use its privileges every day because they cannot dispense with them.

Second.—The Preferred Stock is not watered, as the proceeds from its sale are put into the property for the purpose of extending the business, and thereby adding to its earning power.

Third.—Preferred dividends call for $2,500 per month, which the Company treats as a fixed charge. For the first six months of 1903 the average net surplus was $4,420.79 per month, being almost double the amount required for Preferred dividends.

Fourth.—The gross receipts for 1903 average $31,462 per month, compared with $24,500 per month last year, or 30% increase.

Fifth.—The liberal charge against earnings for maintenance, precluding all possibility of depreciation in value of property.

The transfer agent for the stock is the Dime Savings & Banking Co., Cleveland, O.

The authorized issue of Preferred Stock is limited to 5,000 shares of $100 each; is entitled to Cumulative dividends of 6% per annum, payable quarterly, and has voting power.

We offer the Preferred Stock at $90 per share, subject to advance in price without notice. At the price offered, the return on the money so invested is almost 7%.

To purchasers preferring not to pay for stock until delivered, we will make sight draft, attaching thereto certificate of stock duly transferred to purchaser's name and registered by the transfer agent and forwarded direct to any Post Office address in the United States or Canada, free of expense. Otherwise, orders should be accompanied by remittance covering amount of purchase.

CLAUDE ASHBROOK, Investment Broker,
(Member Cincinnati Stock Exchange.)
CINCINNATI.
Reference—Any Bank or Trust Co. in Cincinnati or Cleveland.

THE SELF CURE OF [Ready Jan. 16, 1904.]

CONSUMPTION
WITHOUT MEDICINE.

By C. H. DAVIS, M.D., Ph.D., 176 pages 75 cents.

The 20th Century methods of combating this Disease; including the prevention of Consumption and other diseases. See *N. Y. Herald*, half-page review, January 10, 1904, of the author's methods.

THE BLUES ITS CAUSES AND CURE

By ALBERT ABRAMS, A.M., M.D. This Form of Nerve Exhaustion, to which a large number of impaired conditions are due, is amenable to treatment and cure.

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on extradition papers to answer the charge of handling a $60,000 bribery fund.

January 12.—The Democratic national committee decides to hold the national convention at St. Louis, on July 6.

A peace conference in Washington adopts resolutions endeavoring to bring about an arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain.

January 13.—Attorney-General Knox reports what progress had been made in prosecuting trusts under the $500,000 appropriation.

Ratifications of the American-Chinese commercial treaty are exchanged, and a proclamation is issued making it effective at once.

It is announced that this Government will not make any compensatory payment to Colombia.

Senator Hanna is reelected United States Senator from Ohio by the largest vote ever given to a candidate for office in that State.

January 15.—Perry Heath is the principal witness in the Machen trial in Washington.

Friends of President Roosevelt, it is said, will make a fight for early state conventions and pledge delegations to the national convention, to thwart any possible intrigue against Roosevelt.

January 16.—Dr. Herran, Colombian Chargé-d'Affaires, will close the legation in Washington next month.

Senator Hanna issues the call for the Republican national convention, to be held in Chicago on June 21.

January 17.—The Department of Commerce and Labor reports that all records in the exportation of cotton were broken last year.

CHESS.

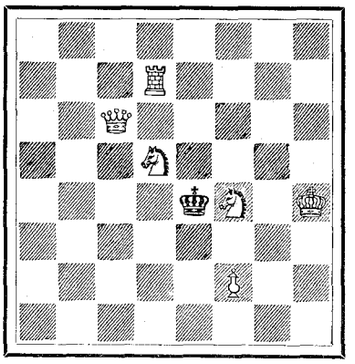
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 898.

By J. MASON KNOX.

(This problem was published in *The Illustrated American* when Mr. Sam Loyd was Chess-editor.)

Black—One Piece.



White—Six Pieces.

8; 3R4; 2Q5; 3S4; 4kS1K; 8; 5P2; 8.

White mates in two moves.

SAVES 5/6

HYLO

High or low—a bright light or a mere glim—or OUT entirely—according to the way you pull the string. Anybody can attach it the same as an ordinary electric bulb. Gives greater satisfaction than any other light and lasts three times as long. When turned down it saves five-sixths of the cost for current. Made in various styles, sizes and colors. Send for catalog and "HOW TO READ YOUR METER." Mailed free.

CAUTION—Genuine HYLO Lamps have a label inside the glass bulb. Look for the name and refuse imitations, infringements and substitutes. The dealer of course makes more money on the imitation, but he has the genuine HYLO in stock and will supply it if you insist.

THE PHELPS COMPANY,
46 Rowland Street, Detroit, Mich.

van Houten's Cocoa

Perfect beverage, light and delicate, invigorating and sustaining.

Best & Goes Farthest

Distilled Water and the Clergy

Endorsed by many prominent men in the church and thousands of its members.

THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle.

Rev. Robert McIntyre, the eminent Methodist Divine of Chicago, writes: "The Sanitary Still is highly valued in our home. For years I had desired such a device, and bought one the first day I heard of it. It is scientific, simple and complete."

Write for booklet. The Sanitary Still used in the WHITE HOUSE. Highest award at Paris Exposition. Write for booklet. Durability unequaled. Avoid cheap and flimsy Stills. *Agents Wanted.*

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO., 68 N. Green Street, CHICAGO.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA.
SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR.
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.
Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample write
Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

5% ON SUMS OF $50, UPWARD

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INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

5 per cent. per annum—quarterly, by check. Withdrawal at your pleasure, and full earnings paid to then from the day your funds were received.

Assets, . . . $1,700,000
Surplus & Profits, $175,000

Under New York banking Department Supervision.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
1139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The value of a thorough

Knowledge of Advertising

If you appreciate the fact that the demand for competent men and women ad-writers is increasing; if you are contemplating the study of advertising—

Then my proposition will interest you.

My graduates are well-equipped. They obtain and hold the good positions. They are sought for. One large employer of ad-writers—the head of a syndicate of forty retail stores—has accepted four of my graduates—one at $50 a week. This man writes to me: "Mr. Helms, I will take ten more men of the same kind as you have sent me."

ELMER HELMS, formerly ad-writer for John Wanamaker—the instructor who gives personal attention to every lesson of every pupil.

My graduates are in remunerative positions in every part of this country and Canada. Just a couple of examples:

S. D. VAN CAMPEN, Adv. Mgr. W. D. Ackerson Co., Newton, N. J., says: "As I have just had a promotion in this firm, both in position and salary, I feel that I should let you know about it. The greater part of the credit for my success in the past year is due you."

CHAS. B. THORNBURG, Adv. Mgr., Moscow Mercantile Co., Moscow, Idaho, says: "I hope sincerely that your school will prove a big success. I certainly am pleased with what you have done for me—both with the way in which you have fitted me to do good advertising and for the excellent position I obtained on your recommendation."

This is a correspondence course. But the instruction is personal—there's not a form letter among the forty or more that each pupil receives. Every pupil is instructed according to individual needs. Every letter is personally dictated by myself.

I wish to enroll about thirty new pupils within the next six weeks, to take the places of those who will graduate during that time. I prefer earnest men and women—those who are willing to do some *thinking* about the work presented to them in my printed matter and personal letters. If you are one of that kind, write to me and I'll tell you more about my methods for helping you to a much larger salary.

ELMER HELMS,
Formerly ad-writer for John Wanamaker,
Room 77, 11 East Sixteenth St., New York.

Are Your Legs Straight?

If not they will appear straight and trim if you wear our easy Pneumatic and Cushion-Rubber Forms. (Patents applied for throughout the world.) Adjusted instantly; defy detection. Immediately adopted by men of fashion. Write for full description, mailed under plain letter seal.

Henderson & Henderson, Inc.
Dept. L 5 Buffalo, N. Y.
(Man'f'rs, under five patents, H. & H. Pneumatic Bust Forms for Women.)

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.
CATALOGUE FREE **104 Chambers St. New York City**

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A "smart" train for "smart" people!

These six words tell the whole story of the

Golden State Limited

Best of trans-continental trains, it is patronized by the best class of trans-continental travelers.

They take it because the equipment is the finest obtainable; because it runs through a section of country where winter is unknown, over a line which has few grades and no high altitudes.

Leaves Chicago and Kansas City, daily, December 20 to April 14, by way of El Paso and the Southern Pacific.

Tickets, berths and literature at this office, and at offices of all connecting lines.

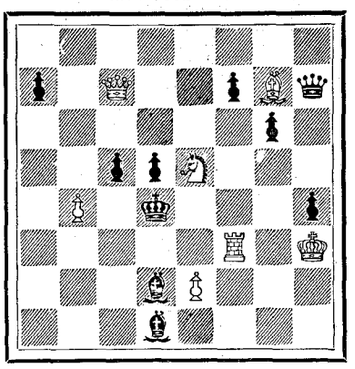
Rock Island System — Southern Pacific Co. — El Paso Route

JNO. SEBASTIAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
Chicago, Ill.

Problem 899.

By KOHTZ AND KOCKELHORN.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; p1 Q2 p B q; 6 p1; 2 pp S3; 1 P1 k3 p; 5 R1 K; 3 b P 3; 3 b 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 892. Key-move: R—Q 3.

No. 893.

1. R—Q 6	2. P—Q 4		3. R x B, mate
K x R	P—K B 4		
	2.		3. B—B 4, mate
	Other		
1.	2. R—B 6, ch		3. B—Q Kt 2, mate
K—B 5	K—K 4		
	2.		3. R x B, mate
	B—B 4		
1.	2. R (R 6)—B 6		3. B—Q Kt 2, mate
B—Q 6	Any		
1.	2. R (R 6) x B		3. P—Q 4, mate
P—K B 4	Kt—B 2		
	2.		3. R—Q 5, mate
	Other		

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Arata, New York City; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. H. Schneider, Magly, Ind.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; H. H. and S. B., Corning, Ark.

892: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; E. S. H., Athens, Ga.; C. C. Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; T. F. Henley, New York City; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal.; E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.; J. E. Vincent, Alfred University, N. Y.

Comments (892): "Well rendered"—M. M.; "Very graceful and pleasing"—G. D.; "Bold and beautiful key"—F. S. F; "Easy key; excellent mates"—C. H. S.; "Fine idea well executed"—J. G. L.; "Charming"—C. C. M.; "The key by no means evident"—A. H.

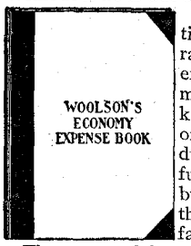
893: "A good, average 3-er"—M. M.; "Key fairly obvious, after play is subtle"—G. D.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Transparent key and little variety"—J. H. S.; "Remarkable and very misleading, that neither white Kt moves"—C. N. F.; "A deceiver"—C. H. S; "Deserves first prize"—J. G. L.; "Plenty mates, but little variety"—J. E. W.; "Not one of his masterpieces"—J. H. C.

In addition to those reported W. L. MacFadden, Detroit, got 888, 891; A. G. Heaton, Washington, D. C., C. B. E., H. H., and S. B., 890, 891; J. B. W., 890; G. P., 886, 887, 888.

FREE "A SHORT STORY IN TWELVE CHAPTERS, in which the Cordial Critics Introduce The Red-Keggers." Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. Just ask for it and we will mail it to you free. AMERICAN BOOK AND STAMP EXCHANGE. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

How Men Do Things

MEN have accomplished great things in this twentieth century by means of system. Enormous railroad companies, large department stores, mammoth manufacturing plants, successful magazines and newspapers, and large wholesale and jobbing concerns are made possible only through system. No man or woman need hope or expect to attain any degree of success unless they practice it. With it a man may level mountains. Without it he is but as a daily laborer.



One of the prime essentials of system is an accurate knowledge of costs and expenses. The successful manufacturer of to-day knows to a fraction the cost of his manufactured product. Many an unsuccessful man thinks he knows, but it is a long step from the thought to the concrete fact.

The successful merchant knows for what every cent of his outlay goes. He demands tables or recapitulation sheets showing his expenses in such a form that he can compare similar departments for corresponding periods of time. If there is an increase or a decrease he wants to see it readily. Yet, and this is more important, the obtaining of these figures must not be too difficult or entail too much extra labor or expense. Modern accounting, while constantly furnishing more information, does so without increasing or decreasing the cost for office expenses.

This same principle may well be carried on at home and away from business. How can a man or woman expect to accomplish much in their personal and household financial management if they neglect or totally overlook the value of system. A man's salary is a fixed quantity. How can he hope to use it to the best possible advantage, whether spending it alone or with his family, if he goes along on the "guess," or "think he knows" plan. How can a woman keeping house accomplish much or successfully use her income if she does it using the primitive method of the "behind the times" business man.

Perhaps a man or woman keeps a cash account. Generally it is the same kind as was once kept by the old style merchant. One column shows the money received; another shows the amounts paid out. The difference shows the amount that should be on hand. If they put their money all in one pocket and occasionally counted it they would obtain the same results.

Suppose one could have a cash book that would not require any more work than a petty cash book. Suppose this book, without the use of any ledger or journal, divided one's expenses into eighteen different departments, the totals of which could be carried weekly or monthly to another page "for comparison by weeks, months or years." What do you think? Would it help? Are you interested?

The Economy Expense book does just what is outlined above. It is made in two ways; one for personal and household use and one for business houses. In the book for personal and household use there are eighteen columns with printed headings as follows: Rent and water; light and heat; meat and groceries, or board; labor or services; interest, insurance, taxes; household furniture; clothing; physician and medicine; traveling expenses, carfare; books and magazines; theatre and amusements; cigars and tobacco; gifts, charity, etc.; stable expenses; sundry expenses, and three blank columns.

The book for business use is ruled the same way, but the headings are not printed in. The business man can divide his expenses into any eighteen divisions that he wishes.

The book measures 8½ inches wide by 11 inches long. It has 100 pages. It is bound in cloth with red leather corners and back. It is made of first class ledger paper. The cost is $1.50 per copy. If you send check in advance we prepay all charges. If the book is not satisfactory you may return it within five days and we will send back your money.

GEO. F. WOOLSON & CO., New Haven, Conn.

Send your name for a free sample page.

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This is a guaranteed investment. Whether you have $100 or $1000 to invest it will pay you to communicate with us and learn about the *surety*, the *profits* and the *advantages* of this opportunity.

Cash, Capital and Surplus
$1,075,000
THE GLOBE SECURITY COMPANY
150 Nassau St., New York.
MEN OF ABILITY AND CHARACTER DESIRED AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Moller's Oil

is never sold in bulk. It is bottled when manufactured, thus passing direct to the consumer without the possibility of adulteration.

Moller's Cod Liver Oil may be confidently relied upon as being of

Absolute Purity and Free From
Disagreeable Taste and Odor.

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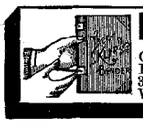

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. B.," San Francisco.—"I recently wrote an article for the 'Typographical Journal' in which I used this sentence: 'Drinking printers are being rapidly relegated to the rear.' The editor changed the sentence so as to end with the word 'relegated' and in defense of his action has written me: 'Regarding the expression "relegated to the rear," let me say that the dictionary we use gives the definition of "relegate" as "to send back." That being true, "relegated to the rear" is hardly correct.' Is not the sentence 'Drinking printers are being rapidly relegated to the rear' a correct form?"

As used here "relegate" merely means to put back, but does not say where, while "the rear" indicates precisely where a person has been put back; as, "relegate to obscurity." We note that the editor says the dictionary he uses defines "relegate" to send back. Your phrase indicates where to. The Standard defines relegate "to send off or consign, *as to* an obscure position or remote destination," etc. A printer who had held the foremost rank might, through intemperate habits, be relegated to an inferior position, as the rear rank in his profession.

"A. L."—It is not correct to say "he has a *right* to be punished," using the phrase in the sense of "ought." That is a Briticism and a Hibernianism which should not be granted naturalization papers in America.

"A. C. H."—If the teacher to whom we referred three weeks ago had intended "stigmata" he would not have said that the word meant "a disease of the eye." "Stigmatism" is not given in any leading dictionary "with reference to the wounds on the body of Jesus," nor is it given at all. "Stigma," plural "stigmata," "stigmatic," and "stigmatization" are words used in connection with this reference. If "H" has found "stigmatism" in the "works of the English specialist and alienist, Dr. Henry Maudsley," we shall be glad if he will send us the sentence in which the word is used, with the title of the volume and the page where it occurs.

"J. T. K.," Yonkers.—"A claims to-morrow will be Saturday. B claims 'is' should be used instead of 'will be.' Which is correct?"

Both forms have good authority for their use. One writer treats the subject as follows: "To-morrow implies futurity, for when spoken of it denotes the time not yet arrived." Therefore say: "To-morrow will be Saturday," rather than "to-morrow is Saturday." Says Longfellow, (*Keramos*, line 331): "To-morrow will be another day." But the other form also has the sanction of usage, as the following quotations will show:

To-morrow, what delight *is* in to-morrow!
(T. B. Read—*The New Pastoral*, bk. vi., l. 163.)

To-morrow *is* a satire on to-day, . . .
(Young—*The Old Man's Relapse*, l. 6.)

The Bible affords numerous instances of the use of "is." Ex. xvi. 23: "The Lord hath said, to-morrow *is* the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord"; xxxii. 5: "And Aaron made proclamation and said, to-morrow *is* a feast to the Lord"; I. Sam. xx. 5: "Behold to-morrow *is* the new moon"; Matt. vi. 30: "If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day *is*, and to-morrow *is* cast into the oven."

Most people would say: "Yesterday *was* Friday." If the thought is fixed upon the name of the day, it is better to use *is*, if upon the time future it is better to use *will*.

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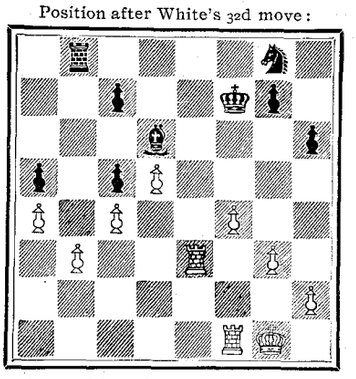
Ruy Lopez.

TAUBENHAUS. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	TAUBENHAUS. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 P—Q R 4	Kt—B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 B x Kt	Kt P x B
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	19 Kt x B P	P x Kt
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	20 Kt x P	B—Q 3
5 Castles	B—K 2	21 Kt x R	K x Kt
6 R—K sq	P—Q 3	22 R—K 6	Kt—Q 2
7 P—B 3	B—Kt 5	23 Q R—K sq	Kt—B 3
8 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2	24 P—Q B 4	K—Kt sq
9 P—Q 5	Q Kt—Kt sq	25 Q—B 2	Q—Q 2
10 Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	26 Q—Kt 6	R—K B sq
11 B—B 2	P—K B 4	27 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q R 4
12 P x P	B x P	28 P—Kt 3	Q—B 2
13 B x B	R x B	29 Q x Q ch	K x Q
14 Kt—K 4	P—R 3	30 P—B 4	R—Q Kt sq
15 B—K 3	R—B 2	31 R(K6)—K3	Kt—Kt sq
16 Q—Kt 3	P—Q Kt 3	32 R—K B sq	

Position after White's 32d move:



Here is a position which seems to offer nothing for Black but a Draw. But the French Champion begins a series of maneuvers, as some one says: "wheedling, coaxing and cleverly insinuating," until, on his 38th move, he induces White to play 39 P—R 4. After this, Black's win is assured, altho it took many moves to accomplish it.

32	B—K 2	49 R—B sq	K—B 3
33 R(B sq)—B 3	R—Kt 3	50 R—B 3	Kt—R 3
		51 R—K 4	Kt x P
34 K—B sq	B—B 3	52 P—K Kt 4	P x P
35 P—B 5	B—K 2	53 R x P	P—Kt 3
36 R—K 6	B—Q 3	54 R—K 4	R—K R sq
37 K—K 2	Kt—B 3	55 K—Q 3	B—Q 3
38 P—R 3	Kt—R 2	56 R—Kt 4	R—R 3
39 P—R 4	Kt—B 3	57 R—B sq	K—B 2
40 K—Q 2	R—Kt sq	58 R—B 2	B—K 2
41 K—B 2	P—R 4	59 R—K 4	B—B 3
42 K—Q 2	Kt—Kt 5	60 R—K 6	R x P
43 K—B 2	R—K B sq	61 R—B 6	R—R 6 ch
44 R—K 2	B—K 4	62 K—Q 2	B—K 4
45 R—Q 2	K—K 2	63 R x P(B4)	R x P
46 R—K 2	K—Q 3	64 K—B sq	R—Q R 6
47 K—Q 3	R—Q Kt sq	65 R x R P	R—R 8 ch
48 K—B 2	K—K 2	Resigns.	

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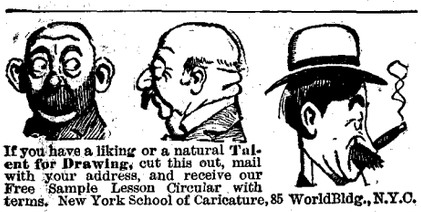

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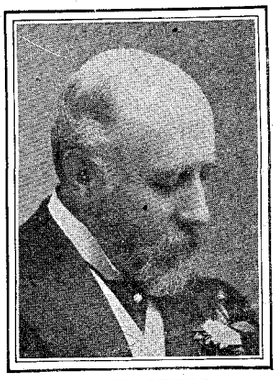

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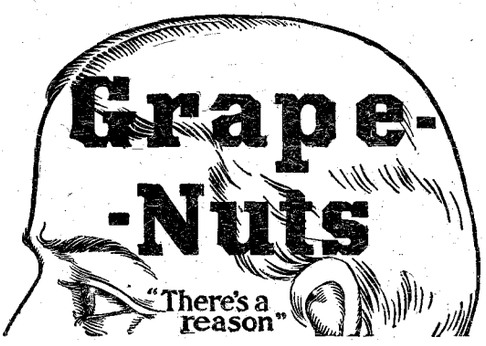

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